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Attorneys and Counselors at Law

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amy.wachs@husch.com

October 1, 2007

J. Scott Pemberton
Office of Regional Counsel
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 7
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101

Re: Thompson Chemical Site

Dear Mr. Pemberton:

As a follow up to the meeting held for the above-referenced site, attached please find documents which describe a relationship between Laclede Gas Company and The Barrett Company, one of the former occupants of the Thompson Chemical Site. These documents describe that residue from manufactured gas operations was transferred from the neighboring Laclede Gas Light Company manufactured gas plant to the Thompson Chemical Site.

If you have any questions on any of these documents, please feel free to contact me at (314) 480-1840 or Joe Nassif at (314) 480-1818.

Very truly yours,

A. L. Wachs

Amy L. Wachs

Attachments

cc (w/attachments):
Joseph Nassif, Husch & Eppenberger, LLC
Steven L. Leifer, Baker Botts LLP
Lew Beckwith, Baker & Daniels LLP
Brian Israel, Arnold & Porter, LLP

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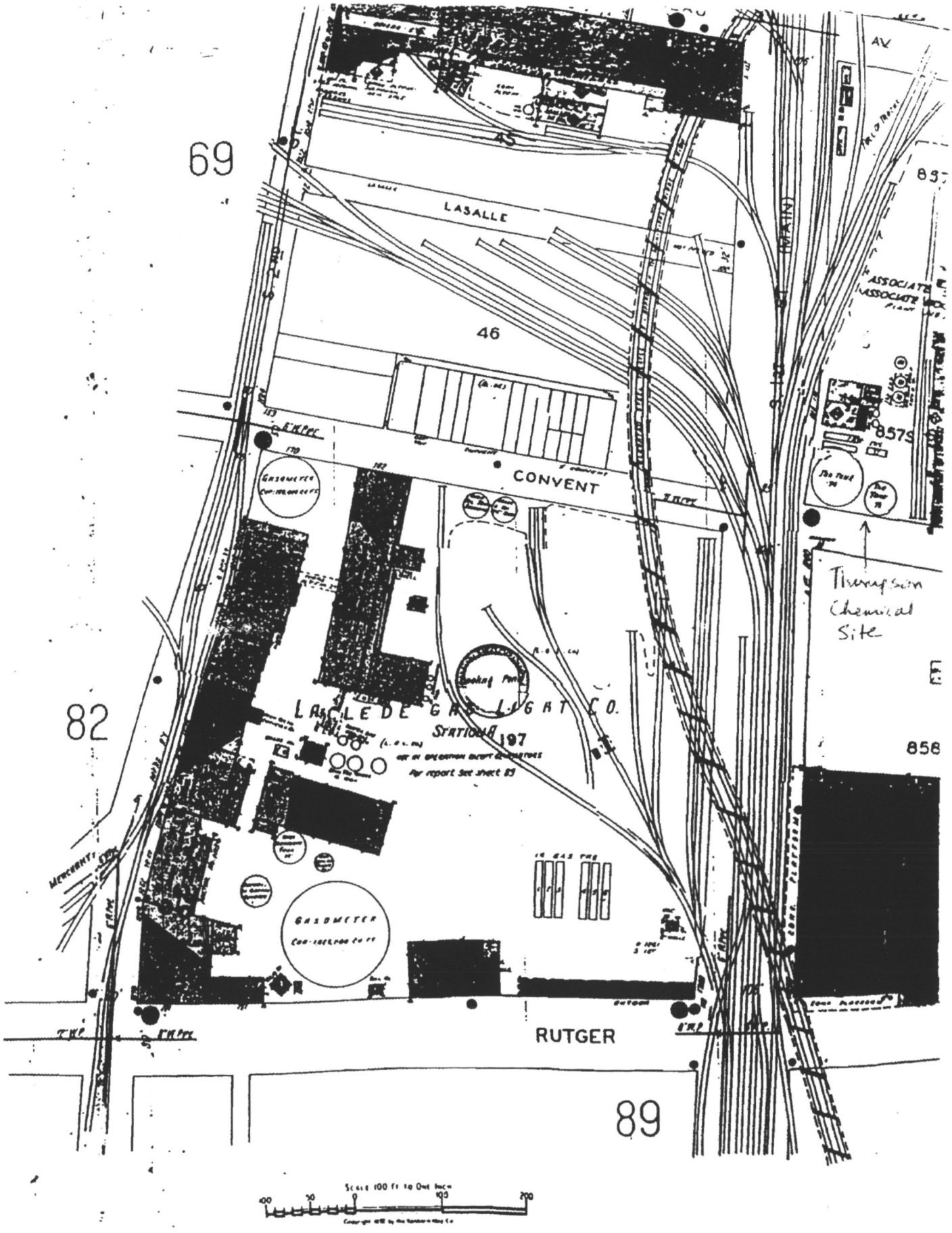
69
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CONVENT
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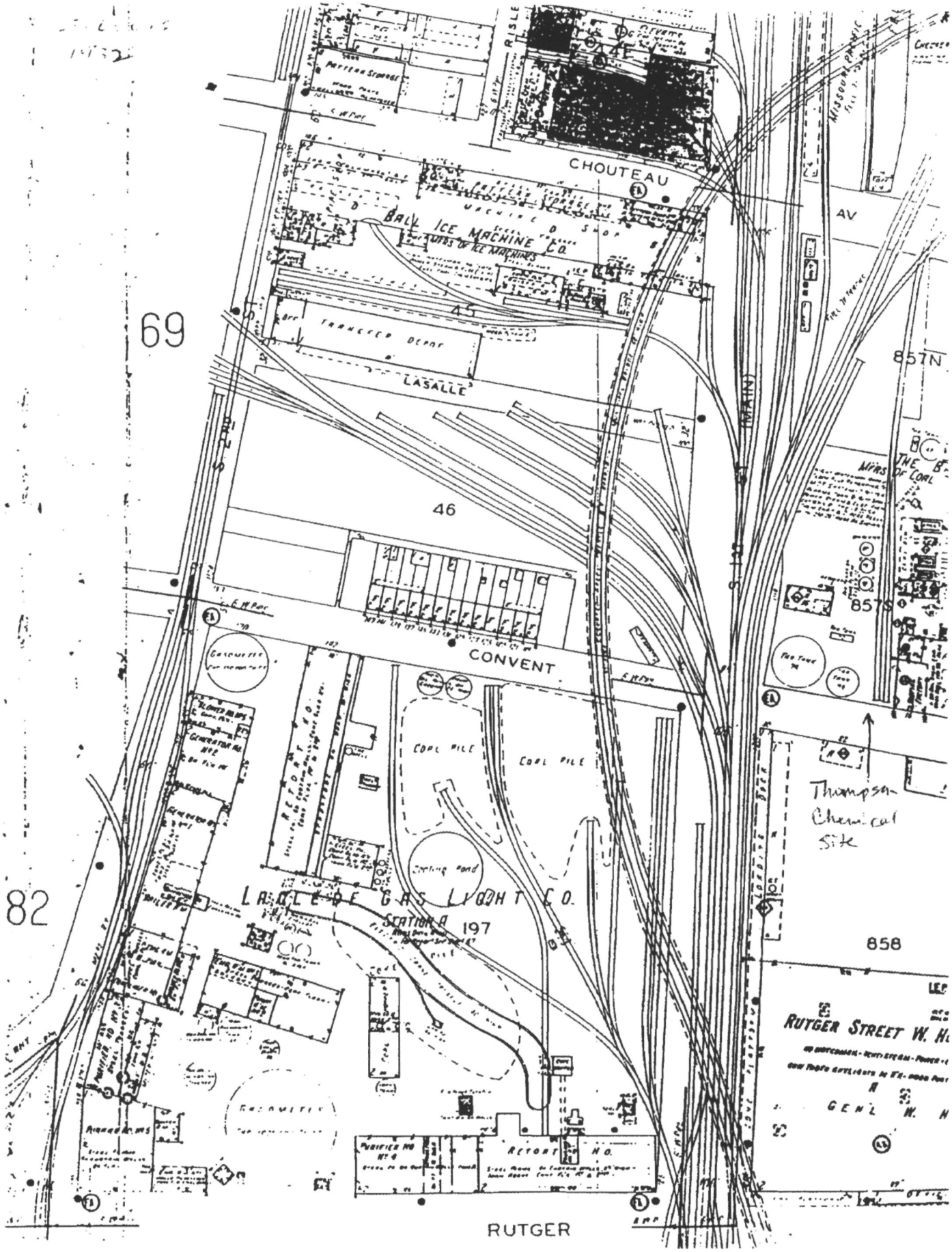
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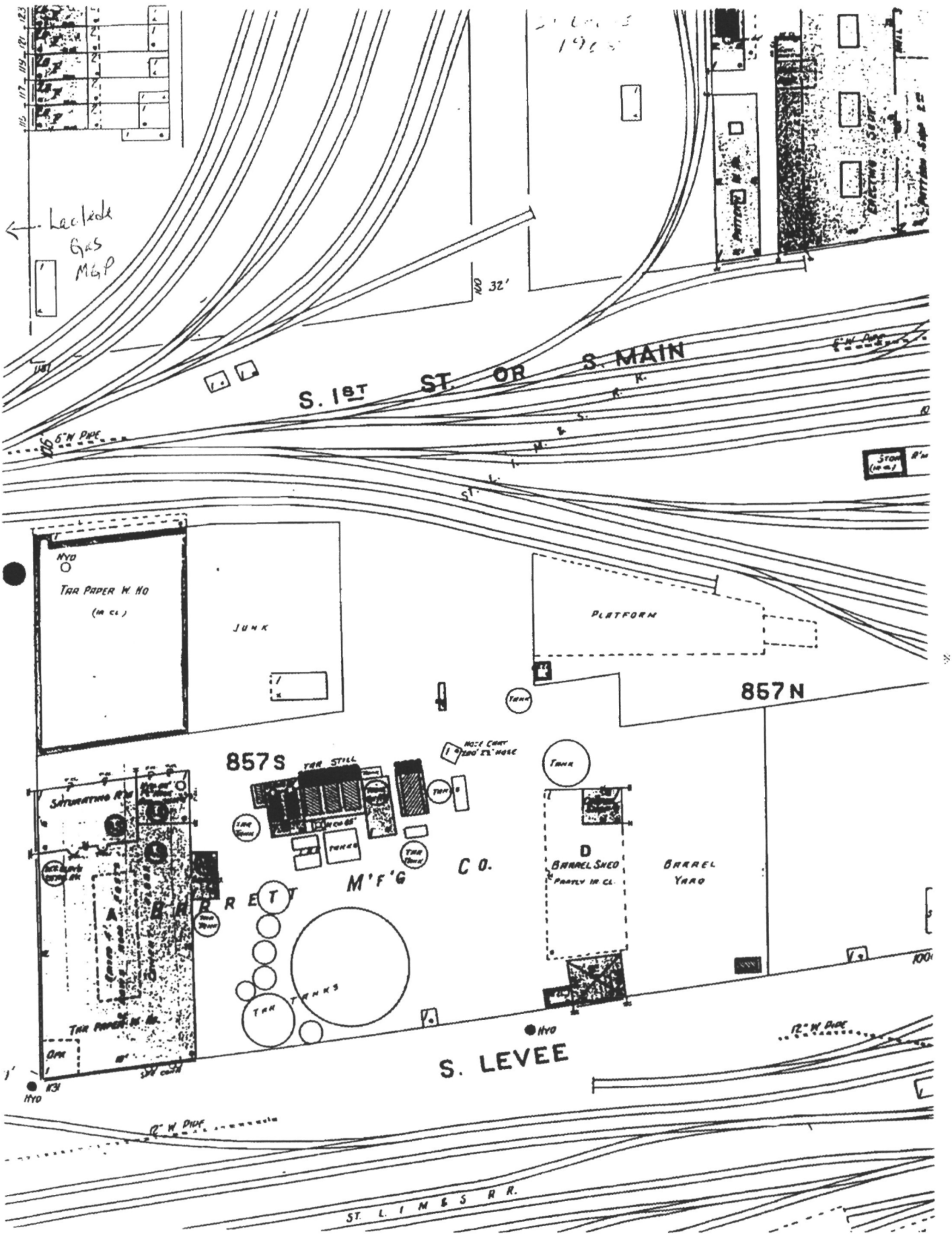
Lacledo Gas M&P
S. 1ST ST. OR S. MAIN
6" W. PIPE
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BARREL YARD
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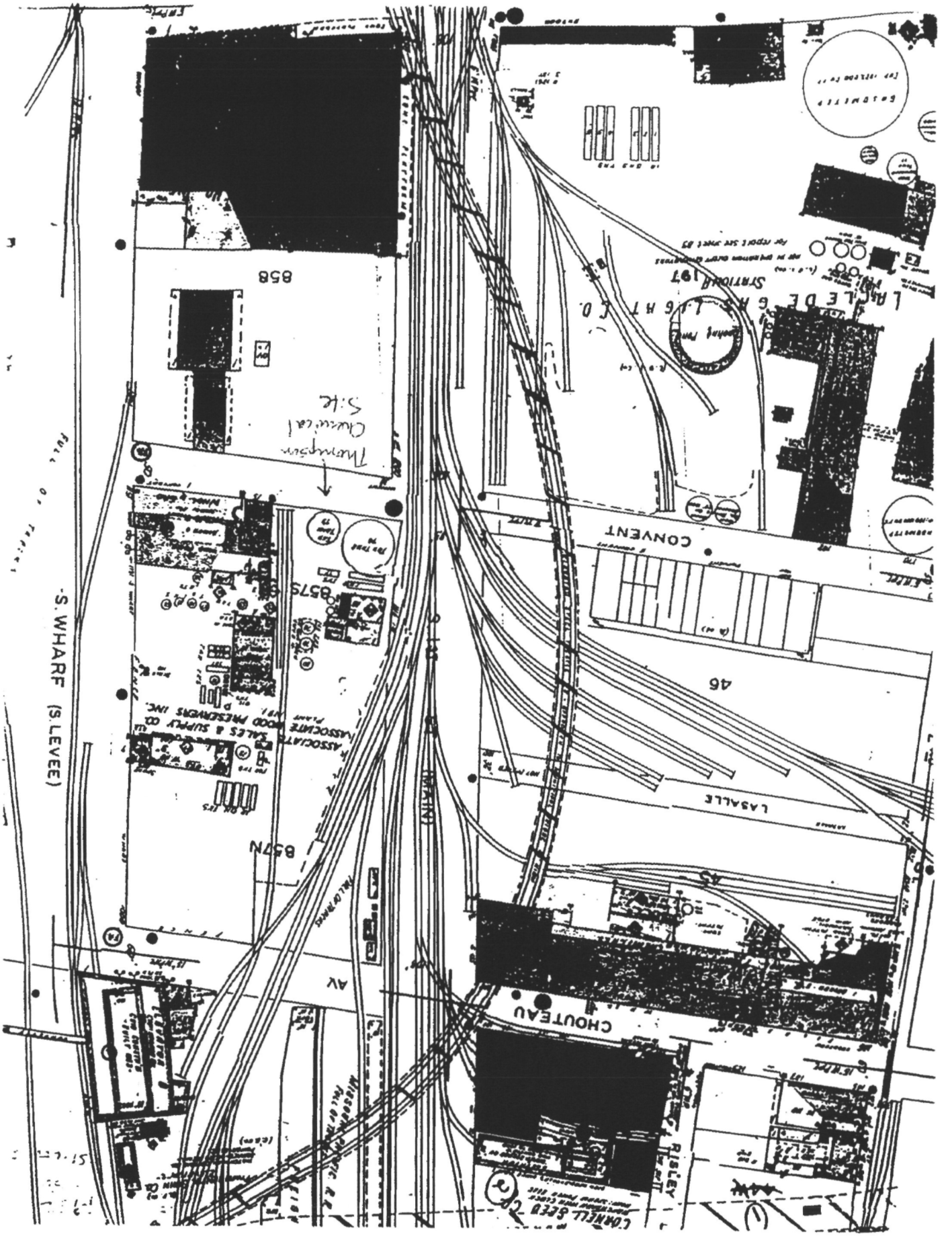
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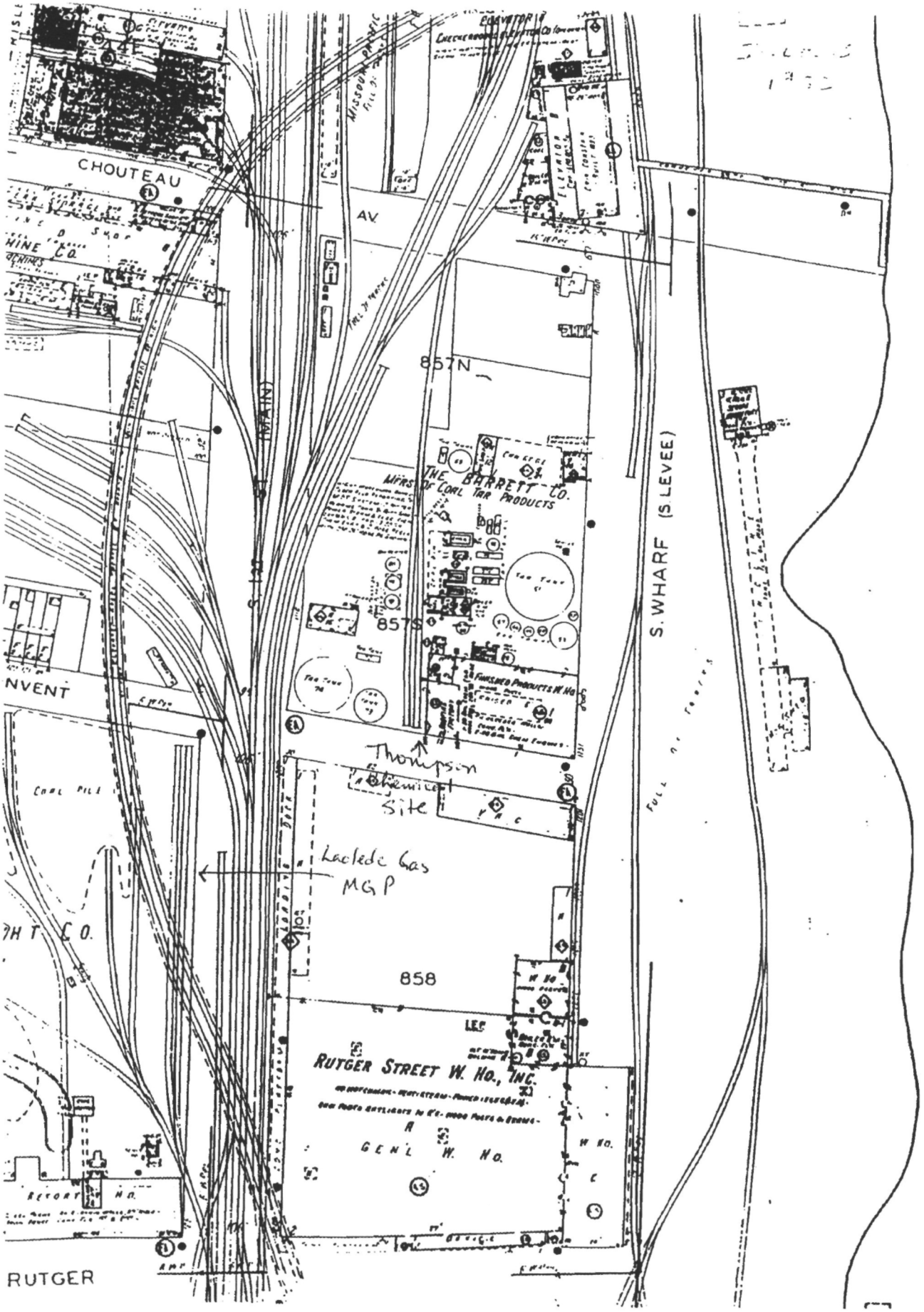
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RUTGER STREET W. HO., INC.
GEN'L W. HO.
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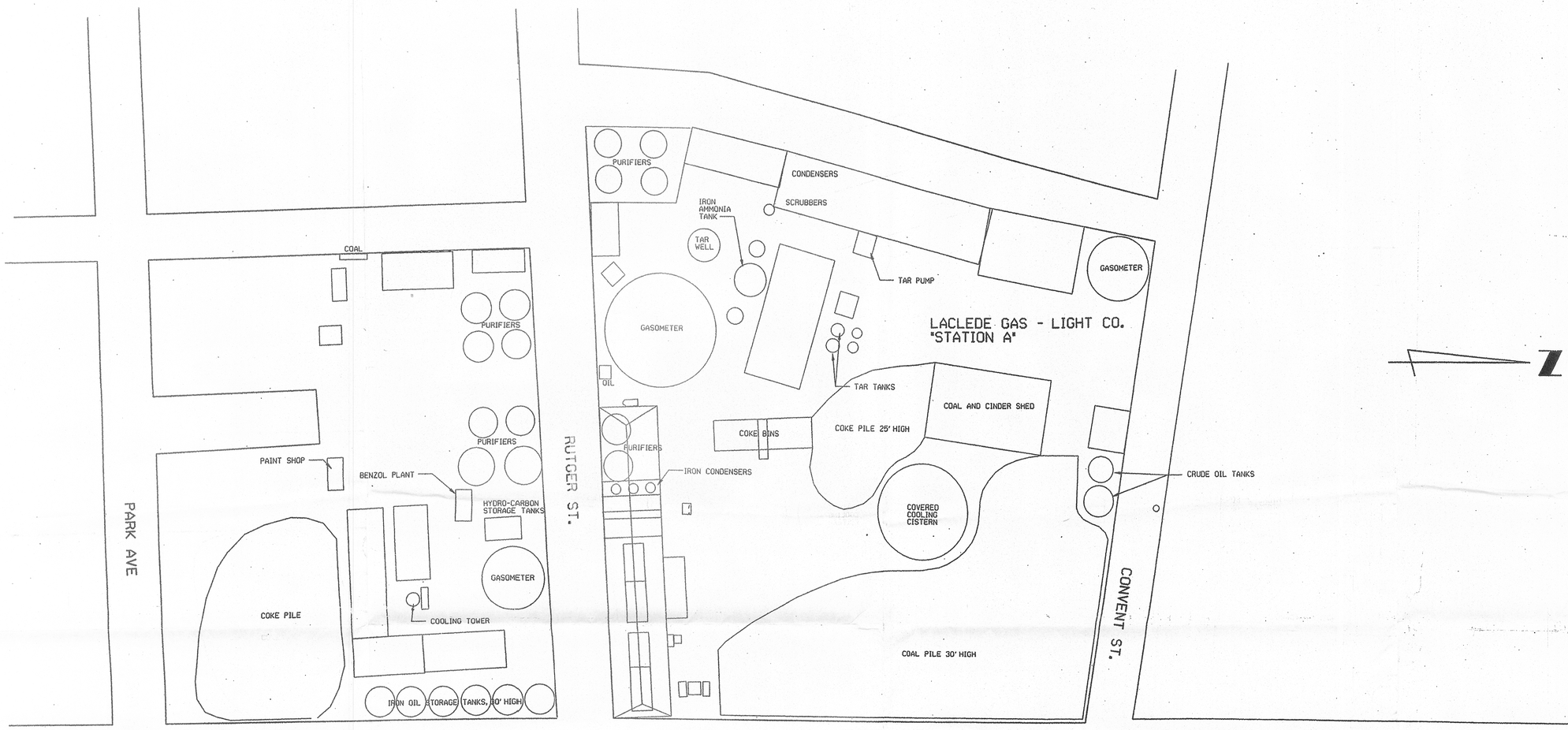

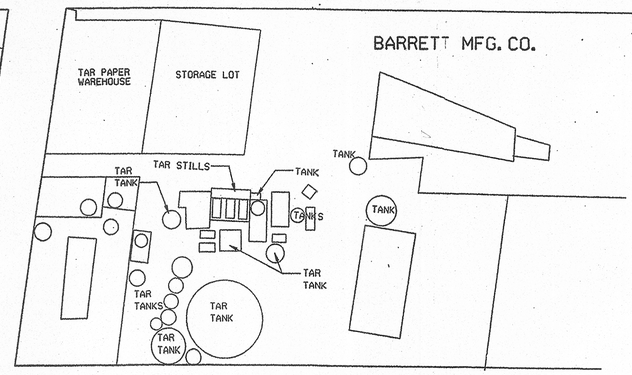

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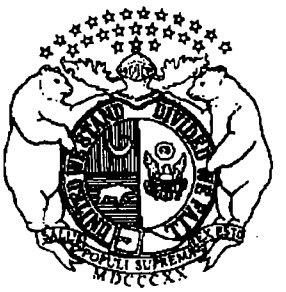
Black & Veatch WASTE SCIENCE, INC	BARRETT MFG. CO. SITE VICINITY, 1908	SHEET 1 OF 1
	SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE CO.	

Missouri Registry Annual Report

Registry of Confirmed Abandoned or Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in Missouri

Fiscal Year 2006



Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Division of Environmental Quality
Hazardous Waste Program

PUB000337

SITE ASSESSMENT INVENTORIES

The department's Hazardous Waste Program (HWP) is committed to identifying and evaluating potential hazardous waste sites in Missouri. The HWP currently is involved in a comprehensive, statewide effort to locate and evaluate the potential hazards posed by past practices at abandoned or unregulated facilities. As part of this effort, the HWP's Superfund Section maintains inventories of known and suspected former manufactured gas plants (FMGPs), former U.S. Department of Agriculture grain bins and wood treaters. An inventory of lead and zinc smelters is also maintained by the Superfund Section and is included in this report. This inventory is part of a larger statewide effort to inventory all lead, zinc and barite mining, milling, smelting and processing sites.
Those sites listed on the Registry of Confirmed Abandoned or Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in Missouri (Registry) are indicated in the "Status" column of the inventories below. Every effort has been made to make these inventories as accurate and current as possible; however, many other sites have been identified using historical information and have not yet been confirmed or assessed. The verification and investigation of these sites is an ongoing effort. As further information is discovered, suspected sites may be added or removed from the inventories.

FORMER MANUFACTURED GAS PLANTS INVENTORY

Before natural gas was readily available, many municipal and industrial gas plants manufactured gas from coal. Today these sites are known as former manufactured gas plants or FMGPs. The coal gas production process generated many wastes, including coal tar, which were often spilled or buried on site. Coal tar is composed of thousands of different chemicals. The primary chemical contaminants of concern found in coal tar are potentially carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and volatile organic compounds. Other contaminants that may present a risk at FMGP sites include cyanide and several metals.

As of June 30, 2004, 87 sites are listed on the FMGP Inventory. Of these 87 sites, four are actively being investigated by the Superfund Section's Site Assessment Unit (SAU), 25 are undergoing some form of remediation, monitoring or removal activities, 32 have completed investigations, four were determined to be aliases for other sites, and the remaining 22 are pending investigation by the SAU. For any questions regarding these sites, or FMGPs in general, please contact the HWP's Superfund Section at (573) 751-8629.

The following list only includes sites where an FMGP has been confirmed at that location; suspected sites that have not been confirmed or assessed are not listed in this inventory.

Former Manufactured Gas Plants			
Site (Alias)	**Address**	**County**	**Status**
Atlanta FMGP (FE Atteberry MGP)	2 blocks W of old depot	Macon	SAU NFAP—Not a FMGP
Aurora FMGP	Crescent Street and Adams Avenue	Lawrence	SAU NFAP—Not a FMGP
Bonne Terre FMGP (St. Joseph Lead)	Benham Street and railroad tracks	St. Francois	SAU NFAP
Booneville FMGP (Sumbart FMGPion Electric Service Building - Boonville	301 2nd Street	Cooper	Brownfield Voluntary cleanup complete
Brookfield FMGP	N. Monroe & Boston St.	Linn	Negotiations for cleanup ongoing
Cape Girardeau FMGP (MO Utilities FMGP)	500 North Main	Cape Girardeau	Voluntary Deed Notice filed – SAU NFAP
Carondelet Coke Corporation (St. Louis FMGP#1 and #7, Carondelet FMGP)	526 East Catalan / 7200 South Broadway	St. Louis City	Voluntary Cleanup Program cleanup ongoing
Carthage FMGP #1 (Carthage Gas & Light)	SE Corner of Main (411) and Limestone	Jasper	SAU NFAP
Carthage FMGP #2 (Acme, Quapaw Gas)	SW Corner of Claxton and North Main	Jasper	Requested Voluntary Deed Restriction

Former Manufactured Gas Plants			
Site (Alias)	**Address**	**County**	**Status**
Chillicothe FMGP	Bridge & Calhoun St.	Livingston	Listed on Registry
Clinton FMGP	6th Street and Elm	Henry	EPA Removal Completed
Columbia Coal Gas	Orr and Ash Street	Boone	Annual Monitoring by EPA
Crystal City Dump (Old City Dump)	County Road, South of Crystal Avenue	Jefferson	Voluntary Cleanup Program cleanup ongoing
Excelsior Springs FMGP (Excelsior Springs Light & Power)	400 West Excelsior	Clay	EPA Removal ongoing; Listed on Registry
Fulton FMGP (MO School for the Deaf)	505 East 5th Street	Callaway	SAU NFAP
Hannibal FMGP #1 (Hannibal Gas Co.)	US Hwy 63 and 3rd St.	Marion	SAU NFAP
Hannibal FMGP #2 (United Cities Gas Co.)	Corner of South 11th and Collier	Marion	Cooperative Program cleanup ongoing
Huntsville FMGP (Huntsville Gas Works)	South Depot Street	Randolph	Voluntary Cleanup Program cleanup ongoing
Independence FMGP #1	Pacific and Grand Ave.	Jackson	Listed on Registry
Independence FMGP #2 (Missouri Gas Energy)	23rd Street and Pleasant Avenue	Jackson	SAU investigation planned
Jefferson City FMGP (Jefferson City Light, Heat & Power Company)	400 West Main Street	Cole	Voluntary Cleanup Program cleanup ongoing
Joplin FMGP #1	516 East 5th Street	Jasper	EPA NFAP
Joplin FMGP #2	2nd St. & Kentucky Ave.	Jasper	EPA NFAP
Kansas City FMGP #1 (Kansas City Coal Gas, Station A)	East 1st Street and Campbell	Jackson	Voluntary Cleanup Program cleanup ongoing
Kansas City FMGP #2 (Kansas City Coal Gas, Station B)	Campbell and East 3rd Street	Jackson	Voluntary Cleanup Program cleanup ongoing
Kansas City FMGP #3 (MGE Natural Gas Storage/Kansas City Gas Light)	20th and Indiana Ave.	Jackson	Voluntary Cleanup Program – Clean Letter
Kansas City FMGP #5 (Missouri Gas Co.)	Southwest Station (South of 25th Street)	Jackson	Voluntary Deed Restriction Filed – SAU NFAP
Keytesville FMGP	Northwest of Beech and Ash Streets	Chariton	SAU NFAP
Kirksville FMGP (Heetco Inc./Kirksville Light, Heat)	118 South Wabash	Adair	Brownfield Voluntary Program cleanup completed
Lexington FMGP #1 (Missouri Gas & Electric Service)	Farrar and Southwest	Lafayette	Referred to EPA
Lexington FMGP #2 (Missouri Gas & Electric Service)	10th and Highland	Lafayette	EPA Removal ongoing
Louisiana FMGP #1 (Carbon Light Co.)	5th and Delaware	Pike	Voluntary Deed Notice Filed – SAU NFAP
Louisiana FMGP #2 (US Bureau of Mines)	Hwy 79 & County Rd. D	Pike	Voluntary Deed Notice Filed – SAU NFAP
Macon FMGP (Macon Gas & Electric Co.)	216 Vine Street	Macon	Voluntary Deed Notice Filed – SAU NFAP
Marshall FMGP #1 (MO Gas & Electric Co.)	401 North Lafayette	Saline	Referred to EPA
Marshall FMGP #2	English and Eastwood	Saline	Voluntary Deed Restriction Filed – SAU NFAP
Mexico FMGP (Mexico Electric Light)	Southwestern Street and High Street	Audrain	Voluntary Deed Notice Filed – SAU NFAP
Moberly FMGP (Moberly Gas Light Co.)	509 Dameron	Randolph	Referred to EPA
Morrison FMGP (Frenchmann Gas Co.)	Meyer Ave. & 2nd Street	Gasconade	SAU NFAP
Mound Street FMGP (St. Louis FMGP #3, #19, Laclede Coal Gas, Station B)	Mullanphy Street/ Mound and Broadway	St. Louis City	EPA NFAP
Nevada FMGP (Nevada Gas & Electric Light)	East Walnut and East Austin Street	Vernon	Voluntary Deed Restriction filed—SAU NFAP
Park Hills FMGP (Doe Run Lead Company Shaft No. 2)	10 Church Street	St. Francois	Voluntary Deed Notice filed – SAU NFAP
Parkville FMGP (Parkville Oil Company / Hugh T. Jones)	Not Applicable	Platte	SAU NFAP
PPG Industries (Crystal City FMGP)	26 Mississippi Avenue	Jefferson	Voluntary Cleanup Program cleanup ongoing

Former Manufactured Gas Plants			
Site (Alias)	**Address**	**County**	**Status**
Rich Hill FMGP	700 East Pine	Bates	EPA NFAP
Sedalia FMGP #1 (City Light & Traction Co.)	North Moniteau and Benton	Pettis	EPA removal complete
Sedalia FMGP #2 (Sedalia Coal Gas)	Broadway Street and Moniteau	Pettis	EPA NFAP
Shrewsbury FMGP (Webster Groves FMGP/St. Louis FMGP #4)	4118 Shrewsbury	St. Louis	EPA removal complete
Springfield FMGP (Springfield Gas & Electric Company)	North Main and West Phelps	Greene	EPA NFAP
St. Charles FMGP (St. Charles Lighting Co.)	Washington Street and North Riverside	St. Charles	Listed on Registry
St. Joseph FMGP #1 (St. Joseph Light & Power)	South 4th and Cedar	Buchanan	EPA Removal ongoing
St. Joseph FMGP #2 (Citizen's Gas Light Company)	510-514 South 5th St.	Buchanan	EPA NFAP
St. Joseph FMGP #3 (St. Joseph FMGP #4)	South 6th and Lafayette	Buchanan	Voluntary Deed Restriction filed
St. Louis FMGP #2 (Laclede Gas Station A, St. Louis FMGP #6)	S. 2nd St. & Convent St.	St. Louis City	EPA NFAP
St. Louis FMGP #10 (St. Louis Gas, Fuel, & Power)	603 North 6th Street	St. Louis City	EPA NFAP
St. Louis FMGP #12 (Glendale FMGP / Glendale Zinc Works)	Blow and Water Streets	St. Louis City	SAU NFAP
St. Louis FMGP #15 (St. Louis Gas Light Company, St. Louis FMGP #17)	15th and Gratiot Street	St. Louis City	SAU investigation planned
St. Louis FMGP #21 (Laclede Gas Company Station H)	Piedmont and Gasconade	St. Louis City	SAU investigation planned
Trenton FMGP	Northeast corner of Grant and 10th Street	Grundy	EPA investigation planned
Warrensburg FMGP	Not Applicable	Johnson	EPA NFAP
NFAP = No Further Action Planned SAU = Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Site Assessment Unit EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency			

FORMER USDA GRAIN BINS INVENTORY

In the 1940s, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) was created within the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to stabilize, support and protect farm income and prices, while distributing and maintaining adequate supplies of agricultural products in the United States. As part of this objective, the CCC initiated large-scale grain bin construction projects throughout the U.S. in the late 1940s for the storage of surplus grain. During storage, the grain was fumigated to control destructive insects. The most commonly used fumigant was an 80/20 mixture of carbon tetrachloride and carbon disulfide. CCC terminated its grain storage program by the early 1970s and sold all existing grain storage bins and equipment. Groundwater contaminated with carbon tetrachloride has been discovered in the vicinity of some of these grain storage areas. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that carbon tetrachloride is a probable human carcinogen.

As of June 30, 2006, 69 sites are listed on the Former USDA Grain Bins Inventory. All of these sites have undergone an EPA Pre-CERCLIS Site Screening evaluation. Of the 69 sites, 50 were determined to pose no significant threat to human health and the environment and therefore need no further action, and 19 were referred to the state for additional investigation. The SAU investigated all 19 of these sites. Fifteen of the sites need no further action, and four are in negotiations for some form of monitoring, remediation or removal activity. If you have any questions regarding these sites, or former USDA grain bins in general, please contact the HWP's Superfund Section at (573) 751-8629.

The following list only includes sites where a former USDA grain bin site has been confirmed at that

3

FACT SHEET

EPA Region 7

Shrewsbury (Laclede Gas Co.)
Former Manufactured Gas Plant Site
Shrewsbury, Missouri **November 1998**

BACKGROUND

The Shrewsbury (Laclede Gas Company) Former Manufactured Gas Plant (FMGP) site is within the Laclede Gas Company facility at 4118 Shrewsbury Avenue, Shrewsbury, Missouri. The site is in an industrial area with adjacent residents. The site consists of approximately 10 acres. Manufactured gas was produced at the site from approximately 1911 to 1961. Manufactured gas operations were discontinued in 1961. During coal gas production, by-products such as polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were produced. PAHs are hazardous materials that can cause health and environmental problems if handled improperly.

SITE UPDATE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 7 has released the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for the Shrewsbury (Laclede Gas Company) FMGP site. The EE/CA examines removal alternatives for the site.

EPA entered into an agreement, called an Administrative Order on Consent, with the Laclede Gas Company in March 1994. The Laclede Gas Company owns the site. Under this Order the Laclede Gas Company agreed

Availability Session Announcement

EPA will hold an informal meeting,
Wednesday, December 2, 1998
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.,
Shrewsbury City Hall
5200 Shrewsbury Avenue
Shrewsbury, Missouri.

EPA and Laclede Gas Company staff members involved at the site will be available to answer your questions, one-on-one. You can attend the meeting at your convenience between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.

EPA is currently asking for comments on the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis for the site. The 30-day comment period opens November 18, 1998 and closes December 17, 1998.

Comments can be submitted orally or in writing. Written comments (post-marked no later then December 17, 1998), can be sent to:

Hattie Thomas, EPA
Office of External Programs
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

to conduct a site investigation. The Laclede Gas Company used the information from the investigation to prepare the EE/CA. All of the site work was done under EPA oversight.

The Laclede Gas Company completed a removal site evaluation (RSE) in the summer of 1995. The RSE consisted of taking soil and ground water samples. Sample results found PAH contaminated soil on the site and minor ground water contamination. The contamination resulted from past operations and appears to be limited to the site.

EPA's PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

EPA's preferred alternative for the site meets the requirements for overall protection of human health and the environment. The EE/CA evaluated three alternative methods for addressing the contaminated soil. EPA's preferred alternative is to maintain the existing institutional controls including a fence at the site to prevent trespassing and implement erosion controls and a deed restriction to limit the site to industrial use. In addition to these controls, the Laclede Gas Company will stabilize 500 feet of the south bank of Deer Creek to prevent any additional erosion. Bank stabilization would greatly reduce current and future exposure factors.

The preferred alternative is estimated to cost $160,000 and approximately $5,000 per year for inspection and maintaining the creek bank.

NEXT STEPS

EPA will make a final decision on how the site will be addressed. The decision will be published in a document called an Action Memorandum. EPA will consider public comments when preparing the Action Memorandum and prepare responses to such comments.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

EPA encourages community members to review and comment on the EE/CA for the Shrewsbury (Laclede Gas Company) FMGP site. The EE/CA is available for public review at the Shrewsbury City Hall, 5200 Shrewsbury Avenue, Shrewsbury, Missouri during normal business hours.

If you have questions or need more information on the site, please contact: Hattie Thomas, Community Involvement Coordinator, EPA Region 7, 726 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas 66101, 1-913-551-7003, Toll-free 1-800-223-0425, Fax: 1-913-551-7066, E-mail: thomas.hattie@epamail.epa.gov

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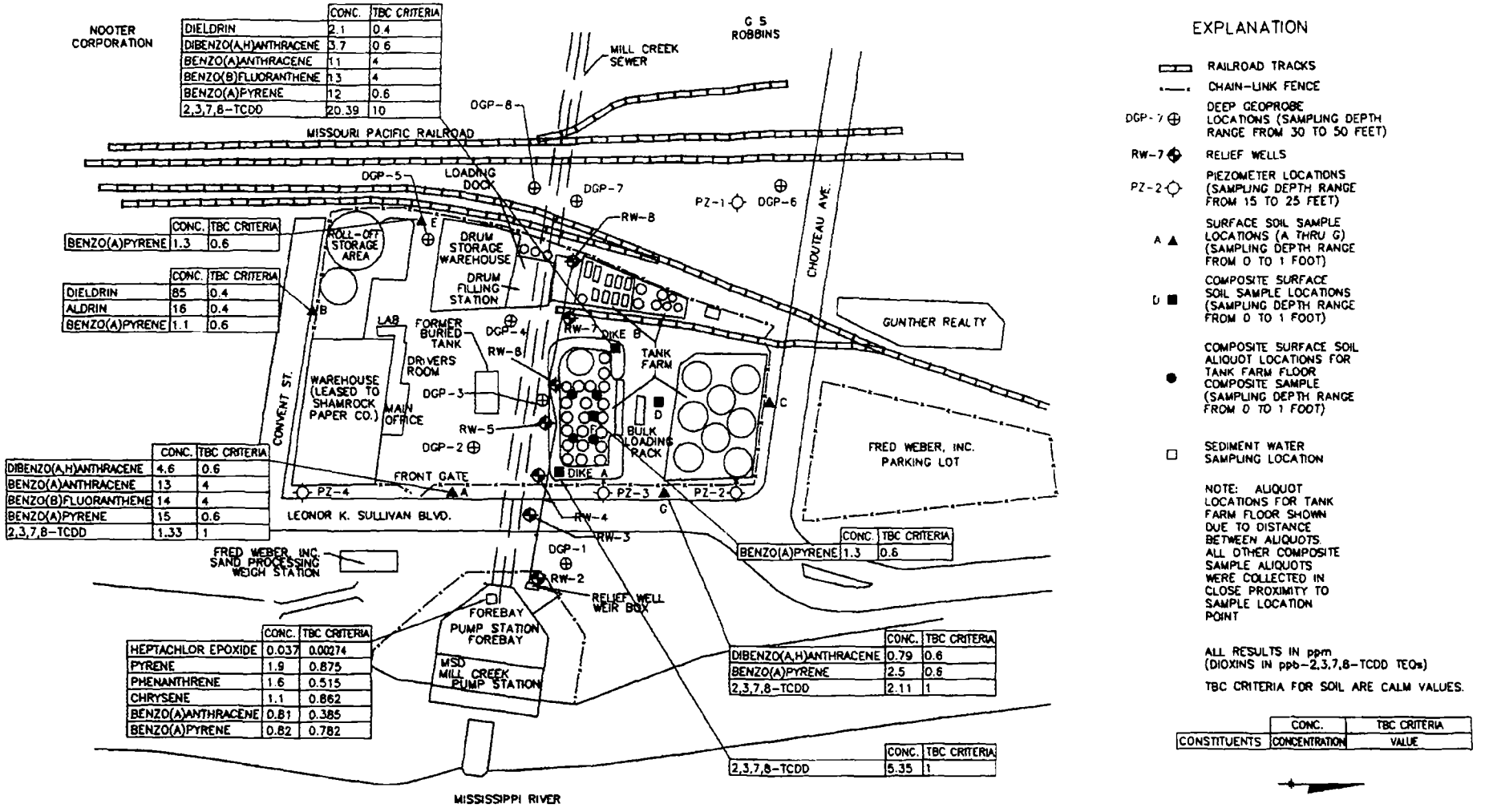

	CONC.	TBC CRITERIA
DIELDRIN	2.1	0.4
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	3.7	0.6
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	11	4
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	13	4
BENZO(A)PYRENE	12	0.6
2,3,7,8-TCDD	20.39	10

	CONC.	TBC CRITERIA
BENZO(A)PYRENE	1.3	0.6

	CONC.	TBC CRITERIA
DIELDRIN	85	0.4
ALDRIN	16	0.4
BENZO(A)PYRENE	1.1	0.6

	CONC.	TBC CRITERIA
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	4.6	0.6
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	13	4
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	14	4
BENZO(A)PYRENE	15	0.6
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1.33	1

	CONC.	TBC CRITERIA
BENZO(A)PYRENE	1.3	0.6

	CONC.	TBC CRITERIA
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	0.037	0.00274
PYRENE	1.9	0.875
PHENANTHRENE	1.6	0.515
CHRYSENE	1.1	0.862
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	0.81	0.385
BENZO(A)PYRENE	0.82	0.782

	CONC.	TBC CRITERIA
DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	0.79	0.6
BENZO(A)PYRENE	2.5	0.6
2,3,7,8-TCDD	2.11	1

	CONC.	TBC CRITERIA
2,3,7,8-TCDD	5.35	1

EXPLANATION

- RAILROAD TRACKS
- CHAIN-LINK FENCE
- DGP-7 ⊕ DEEP GEOPROBE LOCATIONS (SAMPLING DEPTH RANGE FROM 30 TO 50 FEET)
- RW-7 ◆ RELIEF WELLS
- PZ-2 ○ PIEZOMETER LOCATIONS (SAMPLING DEPTH RANGE FROM 15 TO 25 FEET)
- A ▲ SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS (A THRU G) (SAMPLING DEPTH RANGE FROM 0 TO 1 FOOT)
- D ■ COMPOSITE SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS (SAMPLING DEPTH RANGE FROM 0 TO 1 FOOT)
- ● COMPOSITE SURFACE SOIL ALIQUOT LOCATIONS FOR TANK FARM FLOOR COMPOSITE SAMPLE (SAMPLING DEPTH RANGE FROM 0 TO 1 FOOT)
- □ SEDIMENT WATER SAMPLING LOCATION

NOTE: ALIQUOT LOCATIONS FOR TANK FARM FLOOR SHOWN DUE TO DISTANCE BETWEEN ALIQUOTS. ALL OTHER COMPOSITE SAMPLE ALIQUOTS WERE COLLECTED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO SAMPLE LOCATION POINT

ALL RESULTS IN ppm (DIOXINS IN ppb-2,3,7,8-TCDD TEQs)

TBC CRITERIA FOR SOIL ARE CALM VALUES.

	CONC.	TBC CRITERIA
CONSTITUENTS	CONCENTRATION	VALUE

SCALE: 1" = 100'

SECOR International Incorporated Springfield, Missouri	Drawn By: SES Checked By: OG Dwg. Date: 5-3-01 Rev. Date: 3-23-03 Client: Thompson Chemical Site Respondents	PROJECT NO.: 022.11265.500 Thompson Chemical St. Louis, Missouri	FIGURE 4 Title: MAP SHOWING SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTIGATION SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS ABOVE TBC CRITERIA

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22112655(4)

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TO ALL BARRETT EMPLOYEES

THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS

Attached is a resume of Barrett's history from the date our Company was founded, one hundred years ago, to the present time.

This resume was prepared by Mr. A. G. Husen, our Advertising Manager, after considerable painstaking research, and I feel sure that you will find it both interesting and valuable.

A. J. Pinella

Copy filed in 3 ring black binder — "Barrett Trail"

The First Hundred Years

THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS

A curious thing about history, a historian once observed, is that while it was happening nobody really understood its meaning. So it was with the small, localized and barely recorded beginnings which grew into the impressive national enterprise known now as the Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

Barrett's history really began when Samuel E. Barrett, a resident of Keene, New Hampshire, where he was born in 1833, decided to follow in the footsteps of many another business pioneer. He left "overcrowded" New England to seek his fortune in the little-known West. Barrett was just 20 years old when he began his journey which carried him by overland stage-coach, canal barge, and a lake-sailing vessel to the rapidly growing town of Chicago -- population 30,000.

"THE SIDEWALKS OF CHICAGO"

It was 1853. "Deal Gently with the Motherless" vied with "Wait for the Wagon" as the most popular melody of the day, and Horace Greeley was lecturing at Tremont Hall, billed as "the fearless champion of the masses", when Samuel E. Barrett first trod the sidewalks of Chicago. "Sidewalks" may be a generous term, if one is to take literally the stories in the local daily of the period, which proclaimed that the streets of "The Queen City" were "little more than swamps, beloved by hogs and dogs but the terror of horses and pedestrians".

But though the streets were, as the Daily Commercial Advertiser termed them, "a noisome quagmire", the air above was electric with hustle and bustle that must have convinced young Barrett that his long and arduous journey was a move in the right direction. Young Barrett never regretted taking Greeley's advice, "Go West, young man, Go West!"

Barrett went to work in a sugar factory shortly after reaching his destination, but after three months accepted an offer from a relative, Benjamin F. Barrett, who conducted a roofing business, and whose exact relationship has not been established. It seems most likely that he was an older brother. Barrett began his career in the roofing business as a salesman. His job was to sell the new coal-tar pitch roofing which was rapidly replacing pine tar and paper roofing.

POWELL'S PART OF THE PICTURE

A few years previously -- 1850 -- B.F. Barrett had taken into his organization a young man by the name of M.W. Powell. He was employed as a roofing mechanic and soon became foreman. As no roofing work was done during the winter in those days, he would work during cold weather months as a mate on a Mississippi steamboat. Powell became, eventually, superintendent and general manager. More of him later.

THE EARLY FACILITIES

The first Barrett plant -- that is, B. F. Barrett's business -- was located at the corner of Monroe and Franklin Streets, an ideal location for that period, as most of the materials came by canal and were shipped out by canal -- and the canal was at Barrett's back door. The plant consisted of an old two-story frame house which had once sheltered a pioneer family at the time the city was called Fort Dearborn. Adjacent to the house was an open frame shed and a primitive still in the shape of an open kettle fired by wood fuel.

It was the year 1854 when Samuel E. Barrett launched his own business -- founded the organization which became the Barrett Division. Benjamin Barrett was evidently not too happy with what was then a seasonal enterprise, so in April, 1854, he turned his business over to Samuel and went into the general merchandising field. Samuel could see no reason why the roofing business should not be developed into an all-year-round operation, and was soon to see his ideas along that line carried out.

Samuel took as a partner William C. Dow, who, in the Chicago City Directory of 1853, was listed as a slate roofing contractor. The firm name of the new company was Barrett, Dow & Company, and the offices of the firm were over the Post Office at 83 Dearborn Street.

William C. Dow left the organization in 1857 to return to the slate application business which he preferred to manufacturing. Barrett, at this point, took as a partner another contemporary roofer by the name of Thomas Arnold, who specialized in slate roofing. The firm name was again changed, this time to Barrett & Arnold. In this same year, M. W. Powell, whom we have mentioned previously as being in the employ of B. F. Barrett, and who had remained with Samuel Barrett when the firm of B. F. Barrett was dissolved, now left Barrett to form a roofing application company under the name of Powell & Mansfield, which became a customer of Barrett & Arnold and published an occasional advertisement, more than one of which included the following: "We furnish the roofing known as 'Barrett's Roofing'".

PRIMITIVE METHODS

In the beginning small sheets of roofing paper, just long enough and wide enough to be dropped into the saturating tank, were used, the excess tar being scraped off with a hand scraper. Then a hand wringer which had done duty in a laundry was added. The wringer later suggested the use of continuous saturation of rolls of felt.

Samuel Barrett made arrangements with a small paper mill on the Fox River, about 20 miles from Chicago, to supply felt 26 inches wide in rolls weighing 25 to 30 pounds each. This was considered something of a miracle in mass production as the plant, thus equipped, was able to produce 3000 pounds of saturated felt each day, a figure which doubled when a second saturator was built.

Distilling was a simple process. There was just one separation -- the light oil from the heavy oil -- the light being used for saturation and the heavy for cementing the felt to roof decks. A tar storage tank of 2000-gallon capacity was used. The tar required was pumped out by hand. The tank -- a wooden, barrel-like affair -- was the largest tank of its kind in the country at that time.

Pitch was tested by chewing it. Said one old-timer, "A good still-man had to have a big mouth and a fine set of teeth". In the beginning the surfacing material used was lake sand, and its principal function was to "hold the felt on the roof". Gravel and slag came later.

While B. F. Barrett had been purchasing his roofing materials from the pioneer Warren Chemical Manufacturing Co., Samuel ended this arrangement by taking over from the local gas company its entire supply of coal-tar, an ever-increasing and embarrassing accumulation of residue from coking of coal.

The gas company, which had been having its troubles with municipal officials in the nature of complaints concerning the fouling of sewers and rivers with coal-tar, had been employing haulers to dump the material. Now they were glad to pay Samuel E. Barrett to dispose of that annoying problem. And thus Barrett had acquired for his company a steady and adequate supply of vital roofing raw material.

THE CIVIL WAR INTERLUDE

As far as is known, the firm of Barrett & Arnold was flourishing when the Civil War broke out in 1861. Barrett, desiring to join the Union forces, arranged a consolidation of his firm with that of Powell & Mansfield. The new company was called Barrett, Powell & Company. An advertisement in the 1863 Chicago City Directory, published by Barrett, Powell & Co., states: "Samples of our work and material may be seen on the 'New Sherman House', 'Briggs House', 'Tremont House' and, in fact, on all first class buildings in our city". Apparently, nearly a hundred years ago "Barrett Roofs Topped 'em All!" Offices of the company at that period were at 8 Masonic Temple.

Barrett served throughout the four years of the war, taking part in the Battle of Fredericksburg. He was promoted to Captain in 1862 -- then to Major in 1864. He returned to Chicago in 1865, at which time Mansfield left the firm, the name of which was once again changed, this time to Barrett, Arnold & Powell. Still another change took place when the firm -- this was in 1869 -- became Barrett & Arnold, with address 124 LaSalle Street.

In 1871 Barrett acquired still another partner in the person of Edward A. Kimball, who had been associated with J. K. Botsford & Sons, a Chicago fire insurance company. The firm name at this point became Barrett, Arnold & Kimball. The 1873 address of this firm was 230 East Monroe. Kimball retired in 1888, at which time the company, for the first time, bore the name of one man -- Samuel E. Barrett Company.

DISASTER HITS CHICAGO

The fire that started in Patrick O'Leary's cowbarn on DeKoven Street, October 8, 1871, destroyed 17,400 Chicago buildings, among which was the Barrett plant. A new plant was soon constructed, however, and was kept operating at peak capacity in an effort to accomodate the tremendous market for roofing materials created by the post-fire rebuilding program. The fire, a sad and calamitous blow to the city, also provided opportunity for Chicago's building industry. A new city had literally to be built overnight, and because it meant economy in materials and labor, most of the new buildings -- both residential and commercial -- were flat-roofed.

Makeshift tanks were assembled to distill tar, and all sorts of roofing papers were used. By the end of the year Barrett's company was not only back on its feet, but had recorded the largest volume in its history. The impetus given Barrett's business as a result of this catastrophe helped carry the company to greater achievement and expansion.

THE MAN BARRETT

Though company records of the early years of its history are practically non-existent -- the historian having to rely upon contemporary city directories, old Chicago historical volumes and an occasional circular from library archives -- there has been preserved more than one colorful anecdote to contribute to an understanding of the character of the bewhiskered gentleman who was the founder of Barrett.

For example, there was the epidemic of 1872, the year following the great fire. All the city's horses, the only mode of transport, were stricken suddenly with a mysterious disease which killed them off in a matter of hours. With 350,000 inhabitants at the time, the transportation of food and other necessities of life was seriously jeopardized. All Barrett's horses died and were interred in the prairie adjacent to the plant. But there was no interruption in the supply of gas to the city, and Barrett's contract with the Peoples Gas Company was to haul 50 barrels of coal-tar daily from the gas plant three miles away.

Acting with his customary ingenuity, Barrett hired two express wagons -- much lighter vehicles than the roofing wagons -- and harnessed a dozen men to each. The men made the round trip daily for three weeks until three yokes of oxen were procured. The epidemic lasted six weeks and normal business was resumed when horses were brought into the city. But in the meantime Barrett had carried out to the letter the terms of his contract.

In 1876 business was poor. The demand for tar had almost disappeared. Barrett had tar, as the saying goes, "coming out of his ears".

Barrett, ever resourceful, visited the governors of four states -- Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and Missouri -- with a novel solution to a plague of grasshoppers which was ravaging crops and threatening farmers with bankruptcy. He proposed that sheet iron be placed in the path of the great grasshopper invasion, the sheets to be covered with coal-tar. The grasshoppers swarmed into the tar, which was set afire. The crops were saved, and Barrett made a tidy profit on the sale of 7000 barrels of tar.

Another story is told by one of Major Barrett's associates. The firm had an order for pitch and felt that was to be applied to the roof of an old Chicago warehouse. Major Barrett heard indirectly that the order was to be cancelled and another type of roof substituted.

That night he had all the necessary materials delivered to the job and a crew of men set to work. Before daylight the pitch and felt roof was completed. A message received that morning from the owners of the warehouse, cancelling the order, brought this reply from Barrett; "Your roof is already on -- it will last as long as your building."

THE PERIOD OF EXPANSION BEGINS - 1889

In 1889 Major Barrett organized the S. E. Barrett Manufacturing Company and brought into his firm a group of five other roofing manufacturers. These included the Forest City Chemical Company (with plants in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus); the St. Louis Coal Tar Co.; the Ehret-Warren Manufacturing Co., with plants in St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Chas. H. Conner & Co. of Louisville, Ky.; Slocum, Lloyd & Orr of Pittsburgh; and the Beloit Paper Mill of Beloit, Wis., manufacturers of strawboard and rag felt. Among the products of the consolidated group were saturated felt, roofing and other pitches, creosote oil and refined tars.

St Louis Coal Tar Co.

Ehret-Warren Mfg Co.

Seven years later, in 1896, Major Barrett expanded to the Eastern and Southern states, and under the name of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, brought together five more companies -- M. Ehret, Jr. & Co., Warren-Ehret Co. of Philadelphia (the latter at that time being the major Eastern manufacturer and applicator of roofing), the I. D. Fletcher Company, the New York Coal Tar Chemical Co., and H. W. Jayne Chemical Company.

This consolidation integrated the tar distillation plants in the East, South and Middlewest. Subsequently the availability of coke oven tar recovered from by-product ovens made possible the production by Barrett of creosote oil, chemicals and various grades of coal-tar pitch at a number of locations East of the Mississippi.

The acquisition of the Jayne Chemical Co. is of particular interest for it was the only firm in this second consolidation which was not engaged in some phase of the roofing business, and it was to become Barrett's Frankford Chemical plant.

The Jayne organization was founded in 1884. Shortly thereafter it entered the field of tar distillation, operating in conjunction with M. Ehret, Jr. & Co. Its principal function was the economical disposal of certain by-products of tar distillation operations in which the Ehret concern was engaged, and it was one of the country's early producers of coal-tar acids, naphthalene, moth balls (which were made by hand), water white distillates and other coal-tar chemicals.

In contrast to present Frankford production, it is interesting to note that, in 1899, approximately three months were required to produce ten gallons of synthetic phenol; and it took almost as long to turn out a tank car of benzol.

Between 1896 and 1905 a number of roofing material companies were added to the Barrett organization, including The Mica Roofing Company, the National Coal Tar Company, New York, the Warren Chemical & Manufacturing Co., the Eastern Granite Roofing Co., and the W. H. Rankin Co. The plant of the last-mentioned concern is the present Barrett Elizabeth plant, which is the oldest continuously operated plant in Elizabeth, N.J.

BARRETT INVADES CANADA - 1906

To facilitate the distribution of Barrett products in Canada, in the year 1906 the interests of the two foremost roofing manufacturers in Canada were purchased -- The Paterson Manufacturing Co. of Toronto and Montreal, and the Carritte-Paterson Manufacturing Co. of St. John, New Brunswick. The business continued to operate under these names until 1917, in the case of Paterson, and 1918 in the case of Carritte, when the name, The Barrett Company, Ltd., was adopted.

As Canada grew and expanded westward, so did Barrett. A plant was established in Winnipeg in 1909, followed shortly by one in Vancouver. Barrett's Canadian felt mill in Joliette was acquired in 1926 from Alex. McArthur & Company. The most recent acquisition, in 1953, was the plant of the Louiseville Pulp and Wallboard Mfg. Ltd. Here Barrett produces insulating board products. The establishment of a shingle plant in Vancouver is another recent development in Barrett's Canadian operations.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Further expansion in the early years of the Twentieth Century included the building of a felt mill in Peoria, the establishment of a Research Laboratory at Edgewater, N.J., the building of a modern roofing plant in Chicago, and tar distillation plants in Birmingham, Toledo, Youngstown and Detroit.

Undoubtedly America's most dramatic and conspicuous development in the early 1900's was the advent of the automobile. Its impact upon the daily lives of millions of Americans was like a burst of lightning and devastating in its destruction of accepted standards of transportation and, more than incidentally, the accepted standards of highway construction.

The automobile's popularity was jeopardized by the fact that it literally had "no place to go", and the familiar and rather contemptuous cry, "Get a horse!" was heard across the land. The progress of the automobile was bogged in the mud roads and clouds of dust which made automobiling, beyond city streets, irritating, uncomfortable, hazardous and generally speaking, a dirty business.

"TARVIA" – GOOD ROADS AT LOW COST

And that is where Barrett "Tarvia" road tar came in, literally taking the automobile out of the mud and contributing immensely to the early progress of the automobile industry.

Barrett's advertising campaigns on "Tarvia" road material in national magazines were in reality intended to arouse the public to the need and benefits of paved highways. This campaign was one of America's earliest public education programs -- the enlistment of the public in a crusade for better roads. Barrett's "Better Roads at Low Cost" program not only did a conspicuously fine job in creating favorable public opinion towards the aims of the campaign, but made "Tarvia" a household word. The sale of coal-tar for highway paving began in 1903. The trademark "Tarvia" was adopted in 1906.

"THE GREATEST NAME IN ROOFING"

Probably the outstanding contribution made by Barrett to the building industry has been the Barrett "Specification" Roof. The origin of the "Specification" trade name is interesting.

In 1906 Barrett commissioned Alfred W. Erickson, then a young advertising man and the founder of the advertising firm of McCann-Erickson, Inc., to make a survey of the roofing materials field to determine if the new science of advertising could discover a remedy for an unhealthy condition in the built-up roofing application business which was endangering the reputation of the industry.

A comparatively few irresponsible operators, by using less material than essential for a good job, and application methods somewhat questionable, were affecting derogatorily the prestige of the larger group of reputable roofers. While conducting this survey Erickson was stricken with malaria. His doctor prescribed a standard remedy, advising his patient that the medical profession termed this remedy a "specific", for the reason that it was specifically designed to cure malaria.

The thought occurred to Erickson -- pondering the lack of uniformity of methods used by roofing applicators -- why not develop a "specific" method for the application of roofs, thereby standardizing procedures which had proved themselves to be sound?

THE BARRETT "SPECIFICATION" ROOF IS BORN

Specifications were drawn up, embodying the best combination of existing practices. These specifications prescribed the number of plies of felt, the amount and type of pitch to be used, the spacing of the layers of felt -- in short, they covered the entire construction of the roof. Thus was born the famous Barrett "Specification" Roof.

Another forward step insured that these specifications would be followed. Barrett began to select applicators of proved ability, and to them entrusted the responsibility of carrying out the specifications. This resulted in an organization of "Approved Roofers" which is unique in the building industry. Architects know that by including a "Barrett Specification Roof" in their "specs", the quantity and quality of materials and the methods used in their application are definitely established.

Another "first" for Barrett was the system of bonding roofs, which Barrett inaugurated in June 1916. Barrett "Specification" Roofs are bonded against repair and maintenance expense for periods up to 20 years.

We have seen how Barrett's roofing operations grew into a vast national organization from a small beginning -- and this growth has in reality never been inert -- changes, improvements, new facilities and new plants studding the passing years as milestones in Barrett's progress. In the past year, Barrett's building materials manufacturing facilities have broadened with the addition of one of the most modern shingle plants in the country which Barrett built in Birmingham, Alabama, giving Barrett extensive roofing operations at three strategic locations -- Chicago, serving the West, Philadelphia, serving the East, and Birmingham, serving the South.

Also in 1953 Barrett purchased the plant of the Maizewood Insulation Co. at Dubuque, Iowa, and now produces fibre board for insulation and roofing purposes.

Today -- even as in little old Chicago almost a hundred years ago -- Barrett roofs dominate the skylines of most cities in the country, while Barrett's prepared roofing products in the form of asphalt shingles and roll roofings, protective paints and cements, damp-proofing and waterproofing products, sheathings and building papers, are justly famous among builders, building supply dealers, roofers and building owners.

IN THE FIELD OF WOOD PRESERVATION

Although crude tar was used on the wooden hulls of ships hundreds of years ago, it is believed that coal-tar creosote or "dead oil of coal-tar", as it was originally called, was first used successfully as a wood preservative about the year 1836. What with abundant forests, however, and a widespread failure to appreciate the economies that could be effected by treating timber, creosote was not used extensively in this country until comparatively recent years, despite this early start.

The New Orleans Company of the Fletcher Brothers, which became part of the Barrett organization in 1896, was the first concern south of the Mason-Dixon Line to operate a tar still, and George Fletcher recognized the preservative qualities and possibilities of creosote. In 1872 he adopted the system of boiling wooden paving blocks in coal-tar creosote. So successful was this treatment that these blocks were still in good condition 30 years later.

Today Barrett ships millions of gallons of creosote oil to all parts of America for use in preserving railroad ties, telephone and telegraph poles, fence posts, poles for pole-barns, dock and bulkhead timbers, and for numerous other purposes. Methods of application vary, but one of the most common and most successful methods of treatment is the forcing of coal-tar creosote into the wood under pressure. Barrett is probably the country's largest producer of coal-tar creosote, for which no really popular and proved substitute has been discovered.

PROTECTIVE COATINGS

Barrett's Protective Coatings Department was organized in 1930, though Barrett protective materials, such as waterproofing pitch, tarred felt and paints were used years previously for much the same purpose. In 1926, for example, Barrett's first sizable order for steel pipe protection was secured by the Kansas City office, the sale consisting of approximately $200,000 worth of materials for the protection of natural gas lines in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Today Barrett, truly a pioneer in this field, provides pipeline enamels and water works enamel for thousands of miles of gas, oil and water lines in almost every section of the country and Canada. The famous "Big Inch", bringing oil 1400 miles from Texas to the Eastern Seaboard, is protected with Barrett pipeline enamel, as are scores of other great transportation pipelines, including the longest and biggest of all -- the 30" Transcontinental Pipeline carrying gas 1700 miles from Texas to the East.

THE CHEMICAL AGE

Barrett's entry into the chemical field really began in earnest, as has been noted, with the purchase of the Jayne Chemical Co. at Frankford. The present huge plant at that location, of course, bears little resemblance to the original modest operation. The range of chemical products has been tremendously broadened and the methods of production advanced in pace with industrial requirements and technical progress.

Perhaps this Age of Chemicals, as it is often called, would be more frequently termed "the Age of Miracles" but for the fact that the wonders which spout from the chemical laboratory with the regularity of Old Faithful have grown commonplace. We the people expect miracles from our chemical researchers and more often than not get them. "What will they do next?" we ask over bacon and eggs, and turn to the sporting page. We have become calloused to chemical magic, which is probably as it should be because the chemical researcher himself would be the last to ascribe anything occult to his discoveries and his development work.

But chemical research has transformed the world in which we live, and has brought into prominence scores of great manufacturing concerns operating in a highly diversified field. Barrett's place in chemistry, is, of course, mainly as a distiller and refiner of coal-tar chemicals. Barrett, in fact, is the largest manufacturer of coal-tar chemicals in America, perhaps in the world.

ALLIED CHEMICAL IS FORMED

In 1920 Barrett was merged with General Chemical Co., Semet-Solvay Co., The Solvay Process Co., and National Aniline & Chemical Co. to form the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. The merger was described by the New York Herald in these somewhat prophetic words: "The need for a strong, self-sustaining chemical industry in peace time and an instrument ready for immediate conversion to defensive purposes in war, has been achieved by the consolidation. We hail it as a victory . . ."

Thereafter a myriad of new products was developed and they flowed in ever-increasing volume from Barrett's plants, to serve industry, the country's vital war needs, and the everyday requirements of Americans in all walks of life. New equipment, new processes, new plants and new production and research facilities created throughout the last quarter century doubled, redoubled, and doubled again Barrett's capacity to serve an ever-widening field.

Barrett chemicals go into many end products and are used by a multitude of different industries in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, plastics, paints and varnishes, rubber products, disinfectants, soaps, dyestuffs, printing inks, adhesives, floor tile, waterproofing materials, leather goods, paper, insecticides, animal and poultry feeds, etc. One product alone, phthalic anhydride, is used for a wise range of purposes, such as alkyd finishes for automobiles, refrigerators and other household appliances, for artificial leather and for the manufacture of plasticizers for various synthetic resins and plastics.

In recent years Barrett's expansion has included, for example, new phthalic anhydride plants at Ironton, Ohio, Calumet (Chicago), and Frankford, Pa., making Barrett far and away the country's largest producer of this important and versatile chemical. Barrett has recently greatly expanded its distillation facilities to increase chemical recovery at its plants in Chicago, Ironton and Detroit. It has rebuilt and modernized its distillation plant at Youngstown, expanded its phthalate ester and nicotinic acid facilities at Frankford.

Recently Barrett has completed a plant at Frankford for the manufacture, by a new process, of Phenol using Cumene as a raw material. The finished product has an exceptional purity. The plant has a capacity of 25 million pounds of Phenol and 15 million pounds of Acetone yearly.

Barrett purchased last year the plant of the Synvar Southern Corporation at Greensboro, N. C., where Barrett manufactures urea-formaldehyde resins, used principally in the furniture and textile industries.

Probably Barrett's most important acquisition of recent years (1953) was the Plaskon Division of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. located at Toledo, where two fine plants produce resin products under the trade name "Plaskon". Among these are alkyd molding compounds, used in making electrical parts; urea and melamine formaldehyde molding compounds -- for refrigerators, housewares, buttons, radio cabinets, tableware, toilet seats, etc.; coating resins -- for finishes for automobiles, machinery, kitchen equipment, toys, etc.; resin glues -- for bonding plywood, furniture manufacture, boats, etc.; foundry resins; and polyester resins -- for furniture, boats, automotive parts, helmets, chests, lamp shades, etc.

New research laboratories, involving the investment of millions of dollars in building and equipment, have been established at Edgewater, N. J. and Glenolden, Pa., during the past two years.

IN CONCLUSION

This article is necessarily somewhat sketchy and probably omits a vast amount of pertinent information, corporate details, and other material. No attempt has been made to make the story inclusive.

However, the high spots mentioned should give the reader a fair, overall view of the company's beginnings, its development, its present-day importance to the economy of the country, and, last but not least, its philosophy which might be described briefly as the determination to produce only quality products; to place product integrity ahead of all other business considerations.

Few will deny that a concern which has survived the numerous hills and valleys of prosperity and recession over a full century, to emerge stronger with each passing decade, must have something fundamentally sound about its policies, its general make-up and its management. But to these essential ingredients for success might be added still another that is clearly noticeable to anyone who has studied Barrett's history . . .

. . and that is a certain restless quality -- a youthful impatience with the status quo -- which seems to have possessed its founder and all those who followed him in administering the fortunes of the company. Expanding steadily and surely with each passing year, Barrett has never lost its vigor since young Samuel E. Barrett opened for business over the little old Chicago post office at 83 Dearborn Street. So today it can fairly be said, in this its anniversary year, that Barrett is one hundred years YOUNG!

The Barrett Company

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES

BIRMINGHAM
Age-Herald Building
2026 Second Ave.

BOSTON
11 Beacon Street

CHICAGO
Library Bureau Building
216 West Monroe Street

CLEVELAND
Hanna Building
1422 Euclid Ave.

DALLAS
Oak Lane and Trunk Avenue
P. O. Box 1035

KANSAS CITY
Railway Exchange Building
Walnut, Seventh and Grand Sts.

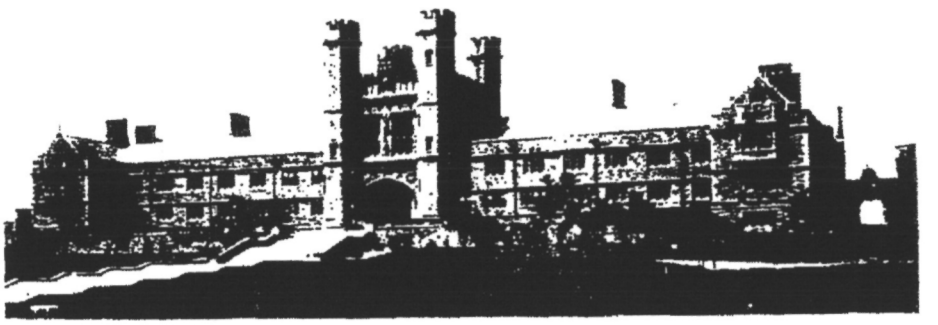
MINNEAPOLIS
1—19th Avenue South

NEW YORK
40 Rector Street

PHILADELPHIA
36th St. and Gray's Ferry Ave.

ST. LOUIS
La Clede Gas Building
1017 Olive Street

SALT LAKE CITY
10th West, and South Temple Sts.



MAIN BUILDING, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS
The Administration Building at the World's Fair, 1903. It is considered one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in America

"Giant Oaks from Little Acorns Grow"

The Story of Our St. Louis Plant and Organization

By Miss Sara A. Barr

Foreword

It may be significant that the City of St. Louis is shaped like the great Napoleon's chapeau, the man who sold Louisiana and the other States known as the "Louisiana Purchase" to the United States, Missouri being one of them. This event was celebrated in St. Louis in 1903 with a world's exposition, which brought people and exhibits from all parts of the world, and was the largest affair of its kind, up to that time, ever held in the United States.

St. Louis has been the home of some of our greatest Generals. General Grant's log cabin, which he built in St. Louis County, in 1854, a short distance from the city, is still standing and intact. The house in which he wooed and won his bride, Miss Julia Dent, and in which he was married, still stands on Fourth Street near Cerre Street. He also made his home in St. Louis for some years before entering the Army.

General Sherman made his home at St. Louis for a number of years after the war, and his body was brought here for burial in Calvary Cemetery. St. Louis was also the home of General Bates, another Civil War General, and there is a fine monument erected in his memory in Forest Park.

Laclede, Missouri, was the home of General Pershing, so St. Louisans take pride in claiming him, too, as among our "Generals."

During the recent war, St. Louis was one of the largest recruiting stations in the United States, thousands of soldiers coming in and going out from Jefferson Barracks almost daily. The Arsenal and Jefferson Barracks are old landmarks of the Civil War, a few of the old buildings still standing. The Barracks are beautifully situated on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River, and many of the soldiers who died of wounds received in the recent war are buried in the beautiful National Cemetery connected with the Barracks.

In the matter of war contracts St. Louis ranked fifth in contributing war materials to the quartermasters' and other departments. The total amount of supplies furnished the Government from St. Louis amounted to $360,000,000, this in addition to the horses and mules and packing house products supplied from the East Side. The "Missouri-Mule" has gained a reputation all over the world, as a large number of them were supplied from this State for overseas. St. Louis was one of the largest distributing centres for many products, during the recent war.

St. Louis is rapidly becoming known as the "Convention City" through the efforts of its Convention and Publicity Bureaus.

One of the finest floral and horticultural gardens in the world is to be found in St. Louis. It was bequeathed to the city by an Englishman who took up his abode here, and at his death gave this beautiful spot, "Shaw's Garden," to the city and provided for its maintenance. We also have one of the largest parks in the United States, abounding in natural beauty.

As a manufacturing centre St. Louis has a worldwide reputation and is steadily adding to its activities in this regard. Its citizens take pride in making it one of the foremost cities of the Union.

It is natural that in such an environment we should expect to find an active and thriving Barrett organization, and it is there, having sprung, as Miss Barr says, from a tiny acorn into a great oak tree of endeavor and productivity.

In July, 1886, two independent coal tar companies located in St. Louis, the St. Louis Coal Tar Company and the Ehret-Warren Company, were merged to form the St. Louis branch of the S. E. Barrett Manufacturing Company. This small beginning was the acorn from which has grown the great oak—the St. Louis branch of our Company.

The St. Louis Coal Tar Company had been engaged in the manufacture of pitch since about the year 1860, buying their supplies of coal and oil tars from the St. Louis Gas Light Company (later the Laclede Gas Light Company), located nearby at Main and Rutger Streets. Their plant was located at Levee and Convent Streets, and at the time of the purchase by the S. E. Barrett Manufacturing Company was owned and controlled by J. Sibley White (a lifelong friend of Major S. E. Barrett), and John M. Sellers, the latter also being engaged in the roofing business under the firm name of The John M. Sellers Roofing Company. At that time the latter concern saturated most of the felt used in making the built-up pitch and gravel roofs, the roofers in many instances buying the dry felt and delivering it to the Sellers Company for saturation. Saturation was accomplished in a somewhat crude manner; the felt after being put into the tar was run through a machine similar to the wringers used in laundries, one man turning the crank while two others guided the felt as it passed between the squeeze rollers. P. S. Marquis also owned some stock in the St. Louis Coal Tar Company, which he transferred to the new concern, but J. Sibley White retired from active business after the purchase, and John M. Sellers transferred all of his interests to the roofing business, which concern a few years later was merged into the St. Louis Roofing Company, P. S. Marquis taking a half interest in the combination.

ANDY HOGAN

Two men who had been in the employ of the St. Louis Coal Tar Company for some years continued in the service of the S. E. Barrett Manufacturing Company. George H. Parsons, who had a thorough knowledge of manufacturing matters, became superintendent of the factory, which position he held for about fifteen years until it became necessary for him to resign on account of his health. Andy Hogan, who had been connected with the St. Louis Coal Tar Company for a number of years as a "man of all work," was also taken into the new concern, and is now entering on his thirty-fourth year of service with The Barrett Company. At the present time, Andy is our night watchman. An employee of the Ehret-Warren Company, Tom Toomey, who had started with the Warrens as an office boy, was also taken into the new concern after the purchase of the business of the Ehret-Warren Company, and he, too, is entering on his thirty-fourth year of service with The Barrett Company. He has been working on the saturating machine the greater part of this time, and is considered our best man in that department. He is still very

TOM TOOMEY

active and is always ready to do whatever is required of him.

The Ehret-Warren Company's factory was located on Second Street, between Convent and Rutgers Streets, where roofing materials were manufactured. The office was situated at Second and Chestnut Streets, which, later, was moved to Broadway (Fifth Street) and Olive Street. It was with the predecessors of this concern, the Samuel D. Warren Roofing Company, that Porter S. Marquis first started in business at St. Louis soon after the close of the Civil War. He made a study of the business from the foundation up, and in later years became an authority on many points of this branch of the business, being made Chairman of the Manufacturing Committee at the New York offices, early in 1908, which Committee supervised the General Manufacturing Department.

After the organization of the St. Louis branch of the S. E. Barrett Manufacturing Company, Mr. Marquis, having transferred his interests in the St. Louis Coal Tar Company and in the Ehret-Warren Company to the new concern, became its manager. Operations were continued at Levee and Convents Streets, in the building formerly occupied by The St. Louis Coal Tar Company's manufacturing pitch and tarred felt, but after a few years it was found necessary to enlarge the plant. It was moved, therefore, from the south to the north side of Convent Street, its present location. About this time Major Barrett had machinery installed for the manufacture of two and three-ply Black Diamond Prepared Roofing, which, previous to that time, had been obtained from Chicago.

Soon after its organization, the Company opened up an office on Seventh Street, between Chestnut and Pine Streets. This office was soon outgrown and a year or two later we moved to one on Ninth Street, between Pine and Chestnut Streets. There was a large warehouse in the rear of this office, from which the local trade was supplied. The office force at this time consisted of a bookkeeper, one salesman, a clerk, a stenographer and office boys. The family spirit seemed to prevail even in a greater degree in those days than at present, as it was only natural that it should, our family being so much smaller. Each one was ready

J. D. WATERS

J. C. Scarry
Cashier

(Circle)
Manager H. B. Nichols

B. S. Schmehl
Sales Manager

Frank Schilling
Superintendent

W. H. Carruthers
Paving Manager

Manager Nichols and his Assistants at St. Louis

to help the other when occasion required it. If the salesman was absent the bookkeeper (who was also cashier) would take a hand at selling and loading goods from the warehouse in the rear, or if the old-fashioned stove which was the only means of heating the place, required filling and the office boy was not at hand, the stenographer would attend to it if she happened to be alone—in fact, all took a turn at any work to be done, whether it lay in their line or not.

In May, 1896, St. Louis was visited with a cyclone which caused tremendous damage throughout the city, few buildings escaping. It was found necessary to add another salesman to our force, the demand for roofing and building paper increasing to such an extent that it proved a record year for the Barrett business. The man who was engaged to take care of the extra business was Mr. J. D. Waters, and he is now entering his twenty-fifth year of loyal service with The Barrett Company. Mr. Waters has occupied various positions during his long term of service, and has always been ready and willing to do everything asked of him.

In July, 1896, the writer became Mr. Marquis' secretary, being the only woman in the office for about eight years. In addition to my work with Mr. Marquis, I attended to the billing and assisted the cashier. I have acted as secretary to each successive manager up to the present time, but gave up the billing and clerical work early in 1918.

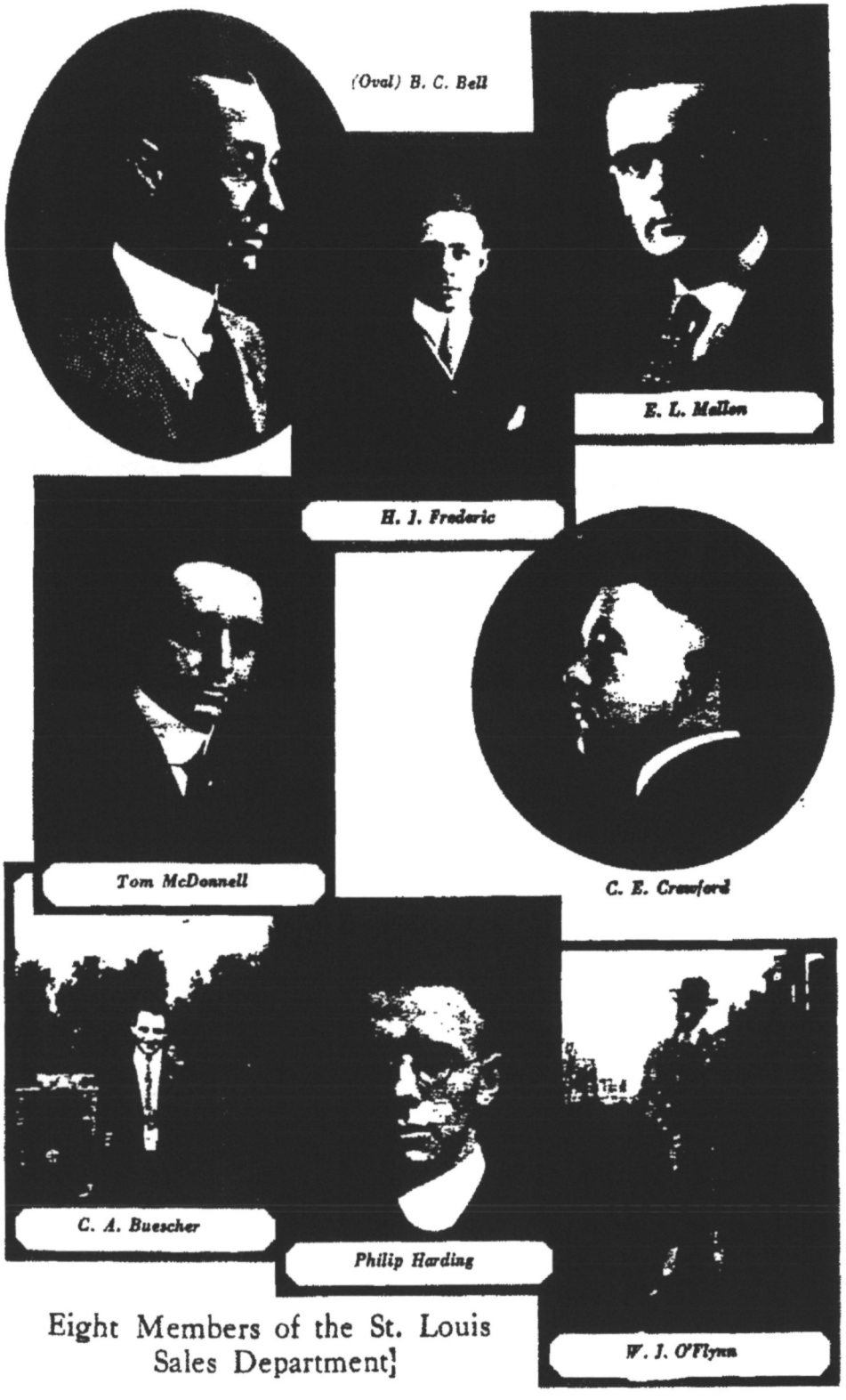
During these years, as Barrett goods became better known and the demand for them greater in city and country, the working force at the factory increased much more rapidly than did the office force. Major Barrett made occasional trips to the plant and by his valuable and timely suggestions, helped Mr. Marquis greatly in building it up. In 1900 or therabouts, the Kansas City

SARA A. BARR

plant was put under the supervision of Mr. Marquis, but was transferred to the control of the Chicago office after his death. The Nashville plant was also under the jurisdiction of the St. Louis branch after its purchase about 1908.

In 1903 it became necessary to add to the office force in all departments, and also to move into larger quarters. Accordingly, a suite of offices was taken on the eleventh floor of the Fullerton Building at Seventh and Pine Streets, which was only occupied about three years when more commodious offices on the same floor were rented. In 1902, Mr. C. M. Cottam, who had been assisting the Manager at Kansas City, was transferred to St. Louis, and although acting in the capacity of Sales Manager, Mr. Marquis would never allow that title used. Mr. Cottam was with The Barrett Company about eighteen years.

Mr. Marquis was a manager in every sense of the word. He personally supervised the activities of both the office and the



Eight Members of the St. Louis Sales Department

plant. While the business was being established he never allowed himself a vacation. Because of his desire to place the St. Louis branch upon a money-making basis, he was loath to spend money for improvements or to employ additional help. Through his vigilance and perseverance, therefore, and with the loyal aid of those associated with him, St. Louis became one of the manufacturing centres of the Barrett Company, and paved the way for the present well-established organization. Mr. Marquis remained at his office until within a week of his death, which occurred November 12th, 1912.

Mr. Charles A. Marquis, who succeeded his father as Manager at St. Louis, was first initiated into the business while still attending school, his father having him spend a part of each day during his vacations either at the office or at the factory. In this way he obtained an insight into the business from the ground up. At the office he assisted with the clerical work, and at the factory started at the bottom, working with the men as one of them, and learned the manufacture of the various products from the beginning. He seemed to take naturally to the manufacturing part of the business, and invented two or three contrivances for the saturating machine, which proved very helpful. One in particular was a knife, which was quite an addition in finishing off the rolls of saturated felt. His early training fitted him to take the position of Superintendent, when in 1904, Mr. G. H. Parsons, who had held this position from the opening of the St. Louis plant, resigned on account of his health. Charles (as everybody called him) also spent an hour each day under his father's supervision learning the routine of the office.

He held this position until the death of his father in 1912, and was appointed Manager by the New York office in December of that year. In 1913 the offices were moved from the Fullerton Building to the sixth floor of the Laclede Gas Light Building, Eleventh and Olive Streets, which were occupied about a year when, more space being required, the offices were moved to the seventh floor of the same building, taking in two additional rooms and these are our present quarters. Charles A. Marquis, with the years of training received from his father, was well qualified to follow in his footsteps, and the business continued to grow, though not to the extent of former years, owing, in a great measure, to war conditions.

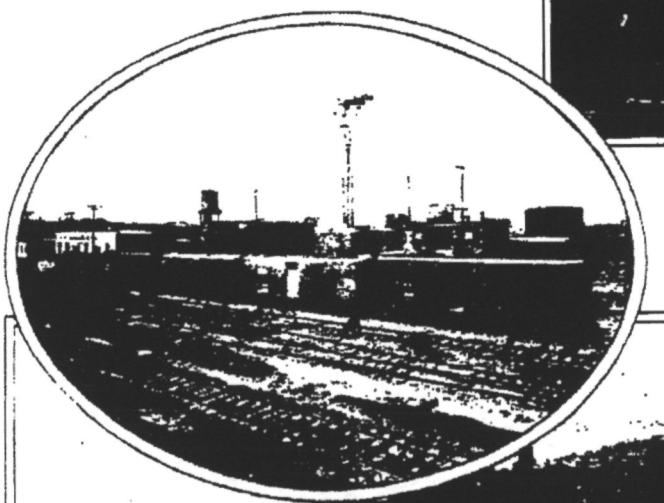
Charles, being a member of the First Missouri Infantry, National Guard of Missouri, was called to serve Uncle Sam during the trouble in Mexico in 1913. During his absence the business was managed by Mr. C. M. Cottam, our Sales manager.

Charles, like his father, was unpretentious and made friends quickly, two good assets in the management of any business. He resigned in September, 1917, to enter the army for overseas service, was made lieutenant in the 138th Missouri Infantry and, after the signing of the Armistice, was transferred to the Army of Occupation.

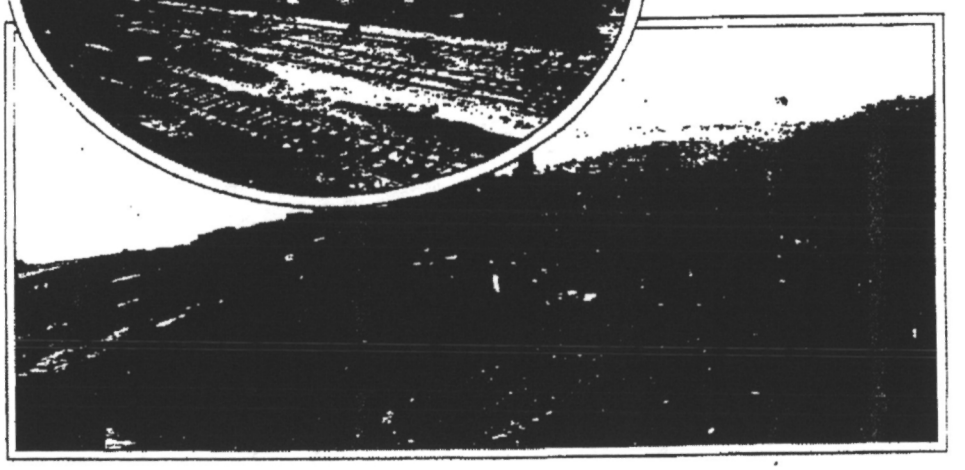
Our present manager, Mr. H. B. Nichols, cast in his lot with The Barrett Company March 9, 1898, starting in as office boy and helping at the factory when occasion required it, in this way getting his first lessons in the manufacturing end. After a few years his diligence and perseverance won him a promotion to the position of city salesman. As the business increased and new lines were taken up he was given the railroad specialties and, incidentally, the Tarvia work, which was being tried out at St. Louis about this time (1903). When the Barrett Specification Roof was tried out and proved to be the "best ever," Mr. Nichols devoted all his time to this branch of the business, and in 1911 was transferred

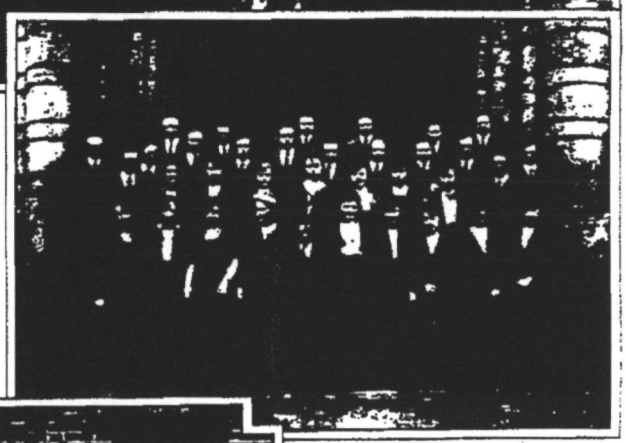
(Above)—The East St. Louis plant (the plant office in the foreground).

(Right)—The Olive Street "Canyon." The car is standing in front of the Laclede Gas Light Building. Our offices are on the seventh floor.



(Left)—The St. Louis plant; office at extreme left; water tower and storage tanks. (Below)—A birdseye view of the St. Louis plant.

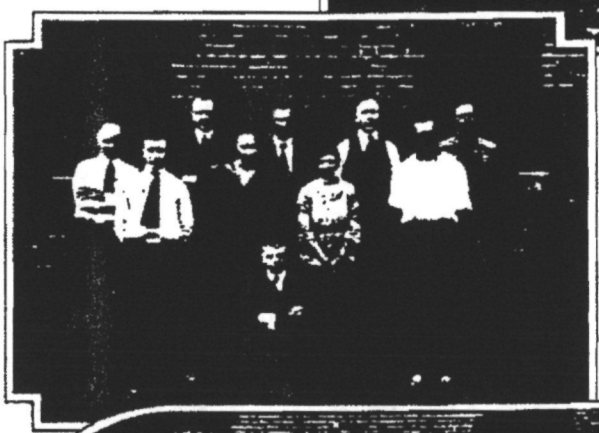




ST. LOUIS

(Above)—The plant force (Supt. Schilling, 4th from left, front row).

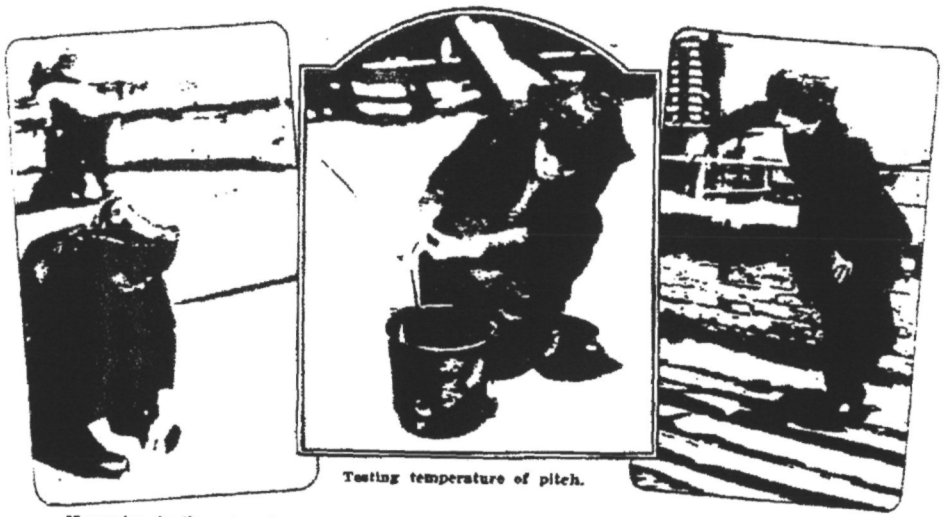
(Right)—The office force (Manager Nichols, extreme right; Sales Manager Schmehl, extreme left, top row).



EAST ST. LOUIS

(Left)—The office force (from left—Messrs. Ganley, English, Holmes, N. Y.; Miss Drengler, Mr. Dodd, Miss McStay, Messrs. Johns, Ladwig, Boyce; kneeling, Al Donnler.)

(Below)—The plant force—there are seventy-eight men in the photograph.



Measuring incline of roof.

Testing temperature of pitch.

"More pitch over there."

MISS WADE INSPECTS A ROOFING JOB

(Right)—
Inspecting a
3-ply job.

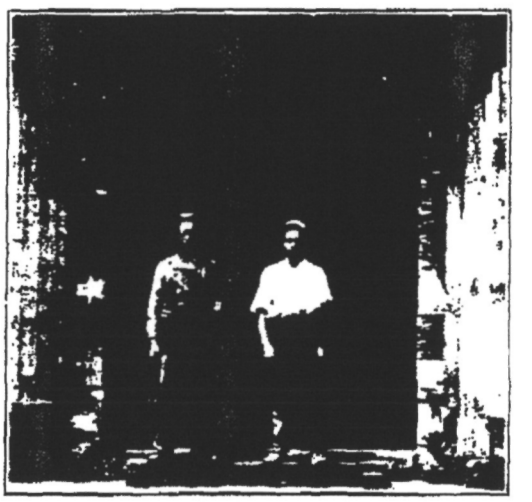
(Below)—
The Nashville
force: Canliffe,
Crawford,
Miss Wade,
Harding, Ellis.

to the Chicago office, where he was put at the head of this department, also devoting part of his time to the study of the manufacturing end. After four years' service at Chicago he was transferred to New York to take charge of the same department, and after two years' stay in New York he again returned to Chicago, having been appointed to take charge of the Manufacturing Department there, which position he held until December, 1917, when he was appointed manager of the St. Louis branch. He resigned this position October 7, 1918, to enter the service in the War Industries Board at Washington, D. C., the business in the interim being managed by Mr. James G. Blaine, sales manager, whose untimely death October 30, 1918, deprived The Barrett Company of a splendid man. Mr. V. M. Duke, manager of the Kansas City office, was appointed manager of the St. Louis branch November 1st. After the signing of the Armistice Mr. Nichols was reinstated as manager and returned to his office December 1, 1918.

On November 1, 1917, The Barrett Company bought the plant of the All Roofing Manufacturing Company at East St. Louis, Ill., which has been under the jurisdiction of St. Louis since that time, and has undergone so many changes and improvements that one would hardly believe it to be the same place. Many of the employees of the latter company were retained and occupy their same positions with the Barrett Company, Mr. E. J. Dodd, the superintendent, being the principal one. He had an able assistant in Mr. H. W. Streuli, who was transferred to the East St. Louis plant from New York, and who has since gone abroad in the interests of the Company. Through the energy and perseverance of Mr. Nichols, and the co-operation of the employees, we are now turning out Rubber Roofing and Shingles which compare very favorably with the products manufactured by the other plants of the Company both in quality and quantity. The many changes which have taken place at both the St. Louis office and factory are too numerous to mention. Mr. Frank Schilling, superintendent of the St. Louis plant, is also from New York and has done much toward bringing order out of chaos there, systematizing the work of both office and factory, under the direction of Mr. Nichols.

Mr. Nichols, finding it more advantageous both financially and otherwise to have the Accounting and Sales Departments near the manufacturing centre, these two departments were moved to East St. Louis August 1, 1919.

Mr. B. S. Schmehl, our sales manager, became connected with The Barrett Com-



TWO NASHVILLE VETERANS

Bill Tinsley (left) has been with us 21 years and has missed but 20 days from his work in that time. He was formerly on the stills and now handles the warehouse. Charley Merritt (right) has been with us 15 years, during which time he has not lost a day from the job. He drives the truck and helps in the warehouse

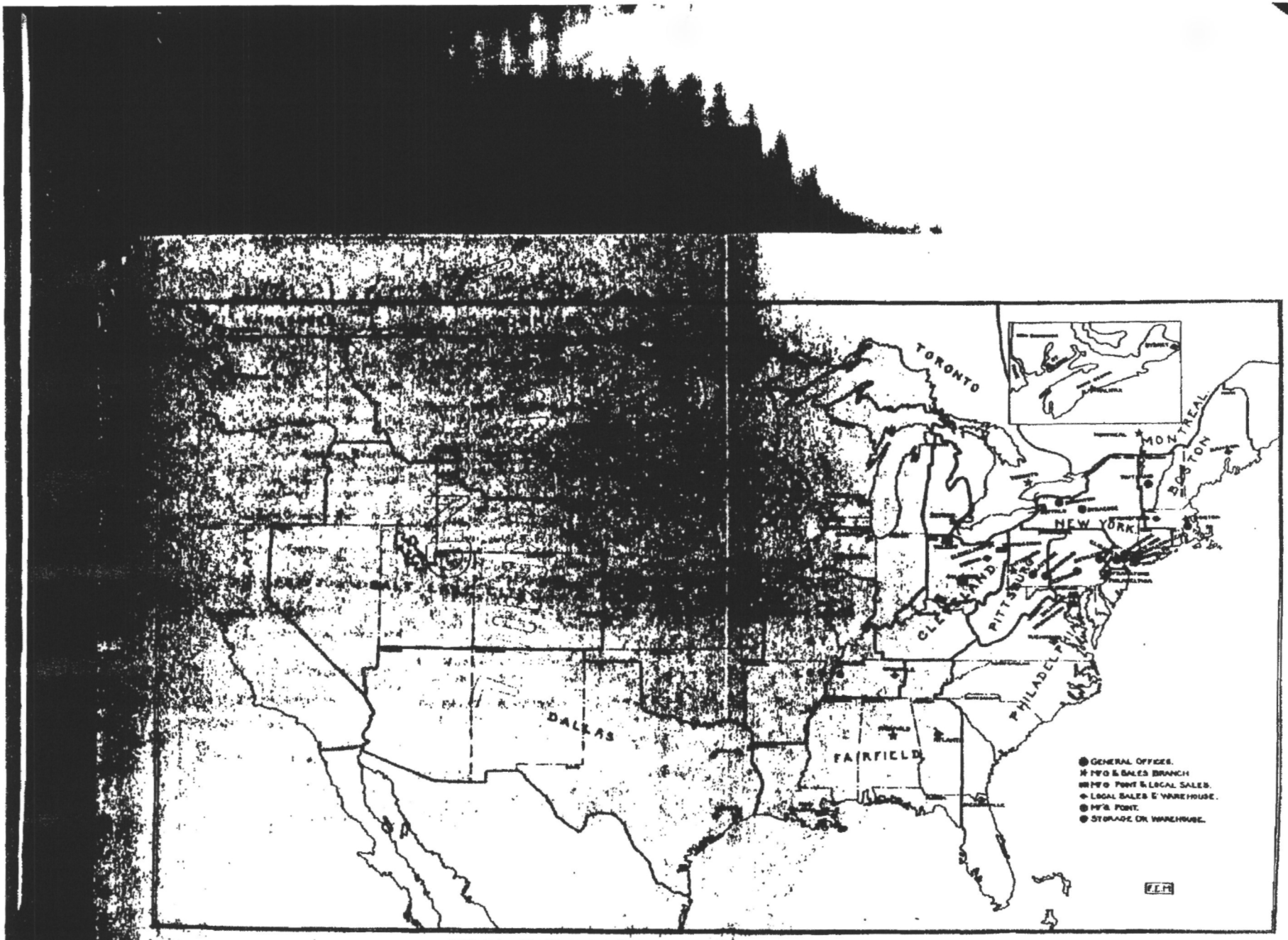
(Top, left to right)—Genevieve and Lawrence, children of Joe Phillips, yard foreman; Frederick, son of J. F. Joyce, assistant chemist; Helen, Margaret and Catherine, daughters of Jake Hoffman, engineer; Robert, Mildred and William, children of Peter Jackson, saturation foreman; Myra, daughter of Joe Miller, shingle machine foreman; Robert, son of A. C. Stewart, warehouse foreman; Lester, son of Lester Johns, timekeeper

pany, Philadelphia branch, November 1, 1903, and when it was found necessary to open an office at Washington, D. C., he became its manager. After the death of Mr. James F. Blaine, Mr. Schmehl was appointed sales manager of the St. Louis office February 1, 1919.

Mr. H. W. Fleming, Mr. Schmehl's right-hand helper, although only connected with The Barrett Company a little over three years, has proven himself a real Barrett man by his untiring efforts in and for the promotion of the Company's interests.

Our cashier, Mr. J. C. Scarry, is also something of an old-timer, having been connected with the St. Louis branch nearly twelve years in various capacities, until he was promoted to cashier in January, 1917, and is truly what might be called a "watch dog of the treasury."

Mr. W. H. Caruthers, who has charge of the Tarvia Department, is so interested in his work that it is his ambition to apply Tarvia on all roads and driveways in this territory, and we hope some day his dream will be realized.



THIS MAP SHOWS *the* LOCATION *of* PRACTICALLY EVERY BARRETT OFFICE, PLANT, WAREHOUSE, STORAGE POINT *and* SERVICE STATION *in the* UNITED STATES *and* CANADA

GAS

January 23, 1941

Sundry Cash Receipts

Name	Amount	Account
The Barrett Company	3,400.66	78
The Barrett Company	1,514.1[illegible]	78
City of St. Louis	17.00	78
City of St. Louis Asphalt Plant	796.64	49
Christy Fire Brick Co.	100.00	78
Gus Cillermann I. & M. Co.	320.04	78
Kerry Coal Co.	10.00	78
The Leiter-Saylor Wire Co.	1,000.00	78
Standard Oil Co.	1.58	78
White, E. L.	2.85	78
White, E. L.	3.34	78
White, E. L.	6.50	78
Reconnection charges	8.00	461
	7,180.79	

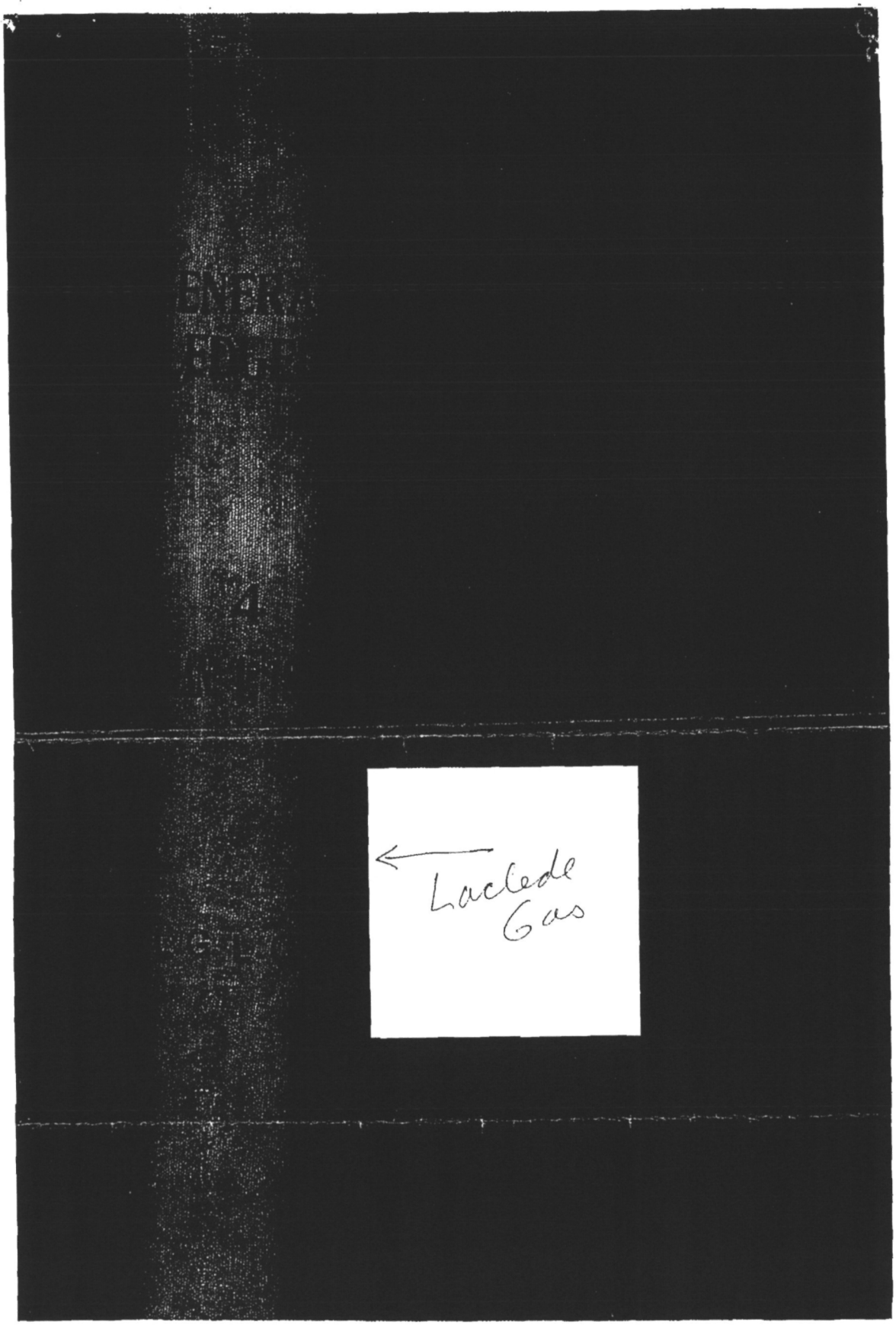
SUMMARY:	796.64	49
	6,376.15	78
	8.00	461
	7,180.79	

February 3, 1941

Sundry Cash Receipts

Name	Amount	Account
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	29.57	78
"	6.02	78
The Barrett Company	2,913.34	78
Behrens, A. H.	5.00	78
Heath, Edward B.	1.02	78
Hughes, Mrs. J. L.	4.70	78
McFarland Super Service	250.00	78
Mississippi River Fuel Corp.	1,500.00	78
Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co.	666.67	78
Schutz, D. R.	3.02	78
Reconnection charges	21.00	461
	5,406.34	

SUMMARY:	5,385.34	78
	21.00	461
	5,406.34	


← Laclede
Gas

Barrett Mnfg. Co.

1	Bal from Ledg. J		1052	1898 Jan	21	Cash		426 —
0	Ground rent		426 —		29	"		1052
			43652					43652
4	Taxes		89375	1899 Sept	26	Cash		87658
						Taxes	81	1667
			89325					89325
0	90. Bar B	134	79 —	1900 July	5	By Cash		7880
					6	" Jar B	137	20
			79 —					79 —

Coal Tar

1898					1898				
Dec	31	Profit & Loss	40	7567410	Jan	31	Barrett Mfg Co		775506
					Feb	28	" " "		684377
					Mch	31	" " "		720825
					Apr	30	" " "		629788
					May	31	" " "		578359
					June	30	" " "		478708
					July	31	" " "		463414
					Aug	31	" " "		483322
					Sept	30	" " "		555765
					Oct	31	" " "		691961
					Nov	30	" " "		719453
					Dec	31	" " "		786682
				7567410					7567410
1899					1899				
Dec	30	To Profit & Loss	100	8211576	Jan	31	" " "		820336
					Feb	28	" " "		730197
					Mch	31	" " "		766616
					April	29	" " "		645667
					May	31	" " "		564218
					June	30	" " "		515238
					July	31	" " "		555765
					Aug	31	" " "		571960
					Sept	30	" " "		589577
					Oct	31	" " "		784154
					Nov	30	" " "		8216—
					Dec	30	" " "		846248
				8211576					8211576
1900					1900				
July	6	To Barrett Mfg Co B 137		2c	Jan	31	" " "		862285
Dec	31	Profit & Loss	13	8773740	Feb	28	" " "		749710
					Mch	31	" " "		755003
					April	30	" " "		715177
					May	31	" " "		704288
					June	30	" " "		587207
					"	"	Barrett Mfg Co B 134		79—
					July	31	" " "		591631
					Aug	31	" " "		515159
					Sept	29	" " "		651905
					Oct	31	" " "		840455
					Nov	30	" " "		826735
					Dec	31	" " "		944485
				8773740					8773740

ROOF REPAIRING

NATIONAL ROOFING CO. 6289 Suburban av. Tels Bell Cabany 2828, Kinloch Delmar 699L (See page 146)

ROOFERS

Allison Ludwig 5425 Odell
Amrheim Jacob 1416 S 13th
Anchor Slate & Gravel Roofing Co 4456 Easton av
Arcade Tinning & Roofing Co 5335 Easton av
Brandt John 2917 Brannon av
Burke James H Roofing Co 3045 Madison av
Caragher Thomas B 1422 Dolman
Cardiff Martin 1016 S 9th
Carondelet Roofing Co 5512 Virginia av
Central Slate & Tile Roofing Co 419, 706 Chestnut
CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION, 1801 Boatmen's Bank Bldg. 314 N Bway. Tels Bell 6210, Kinloch Central 3496 and 6761
Tels Bell Cabany 2828, Kinloch Delmar 699L (See page 146)
Clarkson James L 4739 Easton av
Columbia Roofing Co 1005 Grattan
Commerce Roofing Co 914, 211 N 7th
Concrete Roofing Tile Co 203, 806 Chestnut
Connelly John 1114 Morrison av
Dean Edward 5828 North Market
Eckrich Joseph J 4620 Minnesota av
Excelsior Car Roof Co 1308, 207 N 8th
Excelsior Roofing Co 4642 Easton av
Finger Philip W 3265 Morgan Ford rd
Finger & Co 2012 Russell av
Gilsonite Roofing & Paving Co 918, 319 N 4th
Hammermeister Otto A 3322 Lemp av
Hayden Slate Co 2006 Locust
Heagen P 3804 Morgan
Hennerich & Held 3398 Salena
Herold John C 3521 North Florissant av
Jack Cecil S 3979 Sarpy av
Kelleher James F 4864 St Louis av
Keystone Roofing & Mfg Co 110 S Jefferson av
Lampe John 2283 S King's Highway boul
Latal John J 4406 Garfield av
Lintzenich Joseph W 703, 816 Olive
Lloyd George E 6147 Delmar boul
Lorenz Charles 2615 Bismarck
MacMahon Roofing Co 810 Chestnut
Martin Joseph J 4413 Oakland av
Mende August 2822 Victor
Merrill Roofing Co 5706 S Compton av
Miller John S 3171 Iowa av
Moll Bros 1019 Chestnut and 3204A Dodier
Mound City Roofing Tile Co 3301 Morgan Ford rd
NATIONAL ROOFING CO. 6289 Suburban av.
Naughton P S Slate Roofing Co 3618 Laclede av
Pfeifer Henry R 4316 Lee av
Powers & Boyd Cornice & Roofing Co 3614 Laclede av
Putney Roofing Co 1203 Chambers
Riddle Geo A & Co 714, 816 Olive
Rodgers Patrick J 4429 Lafayette av
Santen John H 815 Allen av
Schneider Bros Roofing Co 2711 Arsenal
Smith William B 6500 Chamberlain av
Sparks & Bearman 1113 Cass av
Standard Roofing Co 907 Chestnut
St Clair Roofing Co 921 Chestnut
Steward Slate & Tile Roofing Co 625, 202 N 9th
St Louis Roofing Co 915, 708 Chestnut
ST LOUIS SLATE & TILE ROOFING CO, J E Lintzenich Mgr. 1041-1043 S Vandeventer av, Tel Kinloch Delmar 47
Stoops Thomas S 6438 Virginia av
Stube Joseph 1706 Papin
Thomas Mfg Co 215 S Main
Tiernan Luke 1019 Chestnut
Toomey M J 3737 Cote Brilliante av
Trinidad Asphalt Mfg Co 722, 706 Chestnut
United Slate Co 419, 706 Chestnut
Waheff Frederick & Son 5440 Southwest av
White Thomas H 4133 Juniata
Williams Roofing Co 1548 S Vandeventer av
Wyland George 2010 Cass av
Young Christian 2506 S Jefferson av

ROOFERS' KETTLES

HUMMEL MFG CO. 3000 LaSalle, Tels Bell Grand 3444, Kinloch Victor 1946 (See page 72)

ROOFERS—METAL

HOFMANN CORNICE CO. 2571-75 Benton, Tels Bell Tyler 320, Kinloch Central 6891R (See page 151)
POWERS & BOYD CORNICE & ROOFING CO. 3614-16 Laclede av, Tels Bell Lindell 353, Kinloch Delmar 1198 (See page 151)

ROOFERS—SLATE

NATIONAL ROOFING CO. 6289 Suburban av, Tels Bell Cabany 2828, Kinloch Delmar 699L (See page 146)

ROOFERS—TILE

NATIONAL ROOFING CO. 6289 Suburban av. Tels Bell Cabany 2828, Kinloch Delmar 699L (See page 146)

ROOFING—ASBESTOS

NATIONAL ROOFING CO. 6289 Suburban av. Tels Bell Cabany 2828, Kinloch Delmar 699L (See page 146)

ROOFING—FELT

BARRETT CO THE, Suite 705 Laclede Gas Light Bldg, 1017 Olive, Tels Bell Olive 2670, Kinloch Central 2901, Factory Watchman Tels Olive 2671X and 3116 (See page 146)

ROOFING MATERIALS

American Tar Products Co 3900 Taft av
Asbestos Protected Metal Co 1007, 706 Chestnut
Barrett Company The 705, 1017 Olive
Boeckeler Lumber Co 3900 Hall
Carey Philip Co The 1414 N Bway
Certain-teed Products Corporation 1801, 314 N Bway
Condie-Bray Glass & Paint Co 2500 N Bway
Famous Roofing Co 3906 Easton av
Ford Mfg Co 1134 N 3d
Gavin Stephen J Lumber Co 6500 Easton av
Graham Paper Co 1014 Spruce
Jones Roofing Co 4044 Easton av
Libby & Williams Paper Co 421 N 2d
Ludowici-Celadon Co 1218, 112 N 4th
Missouri Damp & Water Proofing Co 10 S 3d
Mound City Roofing Tile Co 3301 Morgan Ford rd
Naber's Chas Sons 3732 N Bway
Rockfiber Waterproof Material Co 1211 Market
Royal Roofing Co 3906 Easton av
Schaefer Bros Builders' Supplies Co 4018 Easton
Seidel Julius Lumber Co 2000 S King's Highway
St Clair Roofing Co 921 Chestnut
St Louis Asphalt Co 2d fl 19½ S Bway
ST LOUIS SEED CO. 411-413 Washington av, Tels Bell Main 3346, Olive 26, Kinloch Central 1277 (See page 150)
St Louis Waterproofing Co 112 N 3d
THOMAS MFG CO. 215 S Main, Tel Bell Main 4659
Trinidad Asphalt Mfg Co 722, 706 Chestnut

ROOFING PAPER

LIBBY & WILLIAMS PAPER CO. 419-421 N 2d, Tels Bell Main 185 and 186, Kinloch Central 2407
SEIDEL JULIUS LUMBER CO. 2000 S King's Highway boul, Tels Bell Grand 240, Kinloch Victor 2810 (See right top lines and page 119)

ROOFING PITCH

BARRETT CO THE, Suite 705 Laclede Gas Light Bldg, 1017 Olive, Tels Bell Olive 2670, Kinloch Central 2901, Factory Watchman Tels Olive 2671X and 3116 (See page 146)

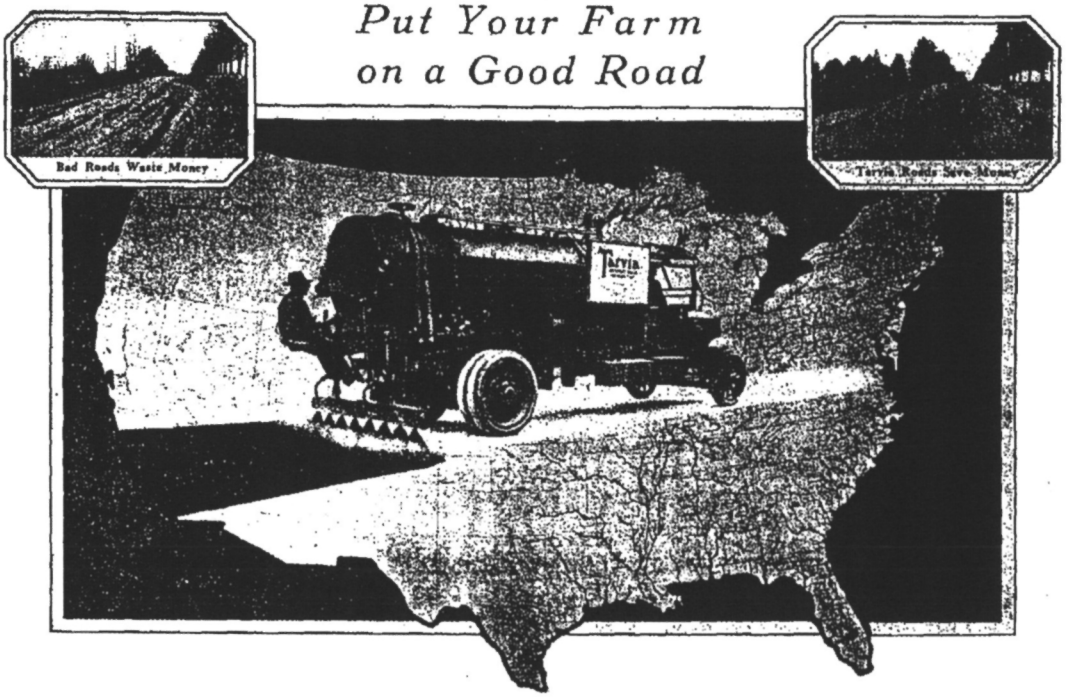
ROPE MAKERS

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO. 805-09 N Main, Tels Bell Main 3650, Kinloch Central 3635 (See top stencil and page 147)
Leschen A & Sons Rope Co Hamilton av and Kennerly av
Schreiber William 5051 Wren av
St Louis Cordage Mills 1712 S 12th

Source: Gould's St Louis Red Book Vol. 1, 1918

EARLY HISTORY

Put Your Farm on a Good Road



Good Roads Save the "Hoodoo" Farm

NOT fifty miles from a large, prosperous city is a "hoodoo" farm. It cannot be sold and no tenant has ever yet made it pay.

Yet only a comparatively short distance away are prosperous farms that have not changed hands in a generation. Their owners have grown wealthy. They are more prosperous today than ever.

Of course there is a reason, and that reason is—**roads.**

This "hoodoo" farm is just as fertile as the others, but it lies miles away from a town or station, with a poor dirt (usually muddy) road the whole way. In winter it is often isolated for weeks at a time.

The prosperous farms lie on or near a good state or county road. The owners have easy access to the railroad and to near-by towns. They can market their produce easily and buy what they need. They can visit their neighbors.

Farm life is enjoyable under such conditions, but on the isolated farm it is almost unbearable for many months of the year.

How to kill the "hoodoo"

There are "hoodoo" farms all over the country that owe their "hoodoo" to bad roads. **The most economical cure for these bad roads is Tarvia.**

A Tarvia road brings the farm nearer the town. It lowers haulage costs and thus increases profits. It promotes community spirit and keeps the young people on the farms. It takes away the old-time isolation and makes the farm home comfortable the year 'round. It kills the "hoodoo."

What Is Tarvia?

Tarvia is a coal-tar preparation for use in constructing new macadam roads or repairing old ones. It reinforces the road surface and makes it not only dustless and mudless, but also water-proof, frost-proof and automobile-proof. There is a grade of Tarvia to meet every road requirement.

No other road material is so popular—with road authorities and taxpayers alike.

Write nearest office for further information.

Tarvia

Preserves Roads—Prevents Dust

Special Service Department

In order to bring the facts before taxpayers as well as road authorities, The Barrett Company has organized a Special Service Department, which keeps up to the minute on all road problems.

If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity, the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking. If you want better roads and lower taxes, this Department can greatly assist you.

The Barrett Company

Bell Phone, Olive 2670

705 LACLEDE GAS BUILDING

List of Information Linking Laclede Gas and The Barrett Company

1. Maps showing proximity of Laclede Gas Light Co. manufactured gas plant to The Barrett Company manufacturing area and Barrett Company tar tanks.

2. MDNR information locating the former St. Louis FMGP #2 (Laclede Gas Station A)

3. Information showing that another St. Louis Laclede Gas manufactured gas plant had polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons ("PAHs") and information showing PAHs at the Thompson Chemical site.

4. Information showing that The Barrett Company historically manufactured roofing materials from coal tar which had previously been discarded by the local gas company

5. Information that a Barrett Company predecessor obtained its supplies of coal tar from The St. Louis Gas Light Company (later the Laclede Gas Light Company).

6. Ledgers demonstrating that Laclede Gas transferred coal tar to The Barrett Company

7. Information showing that The Barrett Company had its offices in the Laclede Gas Light Building.